RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 203 BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Le ave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	5,864	28Aug.	6 Sept.
Hamburg Maru ..	5,220	9 Sept.	22 ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	5,850	23 ,,	7 Oc

x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 353.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,439
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	.. ..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx ..		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20647
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72 £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
27th Aug.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Sept.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD,
DUSTLESS,
WATERPROOF,
WEAR-RESISTING

:o:

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

:o:

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET	Rs. 1,500	IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500	FULLY PAID-UP PAYABLE
	Rs. 3,000	AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS
New strength to the weak
New rich red blood to the bloodless
New Nerve force to the nervous
New Vitality to the run-down
New Vigour to the Aged

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE:— 18, Lamington Road. Grant Road.
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:— Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction Girgaum.

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.
TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.
BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.
INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.
COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.
All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.
OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more per month according to merits. See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3671

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road.
A R3661

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested. Apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER. Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. Ideal for Cotton Futures. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakudwar.
T R3667

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st September, 1926. Principal changes are as follows:—

		H.M.
5	Dn Punjab mail will leave V. Terminus at ...	12 00
1	Dn Calcutta mail (via Nagpur) will leave V. Terminus at ...	15 00
7	Dn Calcutta mail (via Jubbulpore) will leave V. Terminus at ...	20 00
35	Dn Madras Express will leave V. Terminus at ...	8 15
27	Dn Peshawar Express will leave V. Terminus at ...	21 00
6	Up Punjab mail will arrive V. Terminus at ...	17 15
8	Up Calcutta Mail will arrive V. Terminus at ...	13 15
17	Dn S. E. Passenger will leave V. Terminus at ...	24 00
21	Dn Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at ...	14 45
16	Up S. E. Passenger will leave Raichur at ...	11 30
28	Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at ...	21 45
354	Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Nagpur at ...	9 15
405	Dn Allahabad Passenger will leave Manikpur at ...	5 30
402	Up Itarsi Passenger will leave Allahabad at ...	20 50
404	Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Allahabad at ...	7 45
653	Dn Manikpur Passenger will leave Jhansi at ...	18 50

A new Mixed train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will run between Bhusawal and Amalner to the following timings:

	H.M.
Bhusawal	Dep. 13 5
Amalner	Arr. 15 30
Amalner	Dep. 12 30
Bhusawal	Arr. 15 45

A new Passenger train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will also run between Lonavla and Poona to the following timings:—

	H.M.
Lonavla	Dep. 7.45
Poona	Arr. 9 30
Poona	Dep. 18 00
Lonavla	Arr. 20 05

27 Down and 30 Up Express trains will run to and from Peshawar instead of to and from Rawalpindi.

There will be also slight changes in the suburban train services.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY.
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on the 27th instant will return on MONDAY, the 30th instead of Sunday, the 29th instant and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	...	d. 19 00
Kirkee	...	d. 19 08
Talegaon	...	d. 19 41
Lonavla	...	a. 20 19
,,	...	d. 20 24
Khandala	...	d. 20 32
Karjat	...	a. 21 23
,,	...	d. 21 28
Neral	...	d. 21 41
Kalyan	...	a. 22 19
,,	...	d. 22 24
Byculla	...	a. 23 11
,,	...	d. 23 14
V. T. Bombay	...	a. 23 27

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27215

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

AS MONDAY, the 30th August, 1926, is a Public Holiday, the First Class Bogie Carriage which usually leaves Nasik by the 2 Up Mail on Monday morning, will instead leave Nasik by the same train on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27219

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 626 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 71548 to 71557 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. DEVJIBHAI NANJI, deceased, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 25.8.1926.
R3670

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE ESSAYS.

ATTENTION IS INVITED to the University Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th August, 1926, announcing the subjects selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for University Prizes ranging in value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100 and the conditions of competition.

2. Except in the case of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Third Baronet) Prize which is awarded for an Essay on an Iranian subject and the competition for which is open to Graduates or Undergraduates or members of any University, the Prizes are open for competition by Graduates or Undergraduates of the University of Bombay of a certain standing from the date of their graduation or matriculation.

3. The Registrar will be glad to supply any person on application, written or oral, with a copy of the Notification referred to above.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th August, 1926.
27161

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—6, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all concerned that Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, have been RE-APPOINTED our CHIEF AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency with effect from the 1st of September, 1926. Policy-holders and the Public are requested henceforth to communicate with the said Chief-Agents for speedy transaction of business.

B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
19th August, 1926.
27206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th August, 1926.
27201

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh:—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP of HISTORY and ECONOMICS

and

(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
22nd August, 1926.
27218

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership business of DRESS MAKERS and TAILORS in the name of the New Bombay Tailoring Company and of Foreign Money Exchangers and Sellers of Curios in the name of E. I Dalvi & Co. hitherto carried on in partnership by our clients Messrs. Noor Mahomed Dalla and Ebrahim Ismail Dalvi has been this day DISSOLVED and that the said Noor Mahomed Dalla has retired from the said partnership as from the 1st day of September, 1926, and that the said Ebrahim Ismail Dalvi shall alone carry on the said business in the same name of The New Bombay Tailoring Company and E. I. Dalvi and Co and the said Ebrahim Ismail Dalvi is as from the 1st day of September, 1926, the sole Proprietor of the said businesses as also the goodwill thereof and all stock-in-trade and interest therein and credits and effects belonging thereto and responsible for the debts and liabilities of the said businesses.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1926.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Noormahomed Dalla and Ebrahim Ismail Dalvi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH MAGANLAL JAMNADAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Merchant, and having his place of residence at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHAH BHAIDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, Sole Executor named in the said Will, and residing at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. SHAH & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27216

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDDAS NARAYANDAS SHAH has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 810 square yards or thereabouts and registered under new Survey No. 1430, Cadastral Survey No. 272, Mahim Division and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East, by Dady Jamsedji Road, on or towards the South by the Kamathi's chawl, on or towards the West by the vacant land of Reverend Misquita and on or towards the North by a shop of wood in the premises belonging to Rev. Misquita and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 4188-(3-, Street No. 549(B.C.- were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1926.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
27217

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and, at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Anacleti Boaventura D'Monte the undermentioned property under the Power. Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of March, 1923, and a Detd of Further Charge, dated the 16th day of July, 1923, and made between the said Anacleto Boaventura D'Monte of the one port and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 1016.9 square yards with the messuages tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3443 and 3447 and New Survey No. 1-1453, and Cadastral Survty No. 1516, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3239 and 2341 (1) and Street Nos. 703-7|5, Portuguese Church Road and bounded on the North by the Portuguese Church Road, on the South by the property of Rowjee Bhat Javle, on the East by the property of Chapsey Dharsey and on the West by the property of Hari Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of Mr. Devidas Dwarkadas and on account and risk of Francis D'Souza an Insolvent.

Studebaker 4 seater taxi motor car, 4 cylinders.

By order of the concerned:—

1 Studebaker 5 seater 30 H.P. 6 cylinder motor car.
1 Channon Car, five seater, 4 cylinder.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd— SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick! —It's all in fun!

Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

For the Third and Last Week

By Special Request

The Biggest and Best Show in Town.

Reduced Prices this Week, Box 2/4/- Stalls 2/ Dress Circle 1/8, Orchestra Stalls 1/-, Balcony -/8/- Gallery -/4/-

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Hindustan Film Co's.

THE MOON CURSED BY GANPATI

TIME & RATES AS USUAL

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Mofussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—21044.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, August 25.

A further advance of 1 to 2 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market closed at the opening, but later advanced on short covering. At the close the market was easier. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 17 points higher.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The immediate course of prices will largely depend upon the weather report to be published in New York to-day by the U. S. Agricultural Bureau. If it is construed to be unfavourable we look for higher prices. As far as can be ascertained private crop reports are not as good as might be, and speak of damage by insects.

The local market seems to have almost discarded the bullish American Bureau Report. This makes local prices on parity with Americans about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 too cheap. We believe the Bombay market has a large speculative "short" interest still to be covered. The ginnings of 182,000 bales compared with 578,000 bales last year confirms the lateness of the American crop. We are inclined to look for a rise in prices here, especially so, should to-day's U. S. weather report confirm the private reports of damage. When New crop cotton begins to market, we look for a scramble for all first arrivals which will probably prevent any decline in prices here.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by reports of too much rain in Texas American trade reports favourable. Market firm, further advance doubtful. Think market will decline if crop accounts become favourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 24th inst. (2-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market may be carried further in immediate future. Don't believe prices will be sustained when cotton begins to move."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Favour buying on dips."

A sligh tchange being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 320 3/4 for Broach April/May and gradually advanced to Rs. 322½ on Exporters and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 322½. Shroffs and Jobbers were moderate sellers. The Official Room Rate for Broach July/August was Rs. 350. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 322½ and going upto Rs. 323 3/4 on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses closed at Rs 323½.

Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 306 and advanced to Rs. 308 on Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. Bengal Dec/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 259.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was moderate.

To-day 1,500 bales Broach, 100 bales Punjab/Americans. 800 bales Dholleras, 400 bales Kalagin and 100 bales Navsari in all 2,900 bales were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date are 2,100 bales Broach 1,800 bales Punjab/Americans, 5,400 bales Dholleras, 1,700 blaes Kalagin, 200 bales Navsari and 200 bales Surat in all 11,400 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, August 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May	323½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	260
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	309½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 25.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M G Dharwar	351	343	335	327
M G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M G Kalagin	356	348	340	332
M. G Broach No. 2	366	358	350	342
M G Southerns		348	338	328
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, August 25.

Fully Good Broach April/May	322
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	257
Fine Oomra Deer/Jan.	306
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	336

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th August 1926.

Cotton	1,553 Bales.
Wheat	3,046 Cwts.
Linseed	9,992 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	429 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	754 Cwts.
Poppyseed	261 Cwts.
Groundnuts	2,468 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,352 Cwts.
Rice	33,633 Cwts.
Myrabollams	348 Cwts.
Cottonseed	2,197 Cwts.
Mowraseed	5,080 Cwts.
Gram	1,900 Cwts.
Juwar	5,326 Cwts
Masur	287 Cwts.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	3,110 Cwts.
Coal	506 Tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 25.

In full-pressed Bales	3 days.	1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	70	2,92,608	2,97,767
Central India	..	38,677.3	350,16,2
Barsi and Nagar	223	2,24,996	2,09,698
Hyderabad-Deccani		74,389	98,291
Berar	78	4,79 410	5,74,184
Central Provinces		2,47,006	2,59,344
Total Oomras	371	17,04,782	17,89,438
Dholera	11	2,85,493	3,162,15
N.W. Provinces		1,31.147	1,33,229
Rajputana	166	1.16-038	83,137
Sind-Punjab	102	2,05,340	3,65,909
Broach	95	3,13,452	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	76	1,66,877	22,1,405
Western-Northerns	638	115.155	124,177
Cocanada	3	3,127	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	61	67.891	401.41
Persian	30	5,563	6,781
American		17,267	9,649
Egyptian and African		80,928	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,518
Total	1553	33,1,0750	36,53,685

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 19th August This year	Last year
Europe	1,038	5,42,088	7,05,055
Japan & China	7484	18,62,566	20,12,950
Coast Ports	150	24,411	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,11,634	15,7c5
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,352	17,011
Total	8.672	25,42,641	27,73,505

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 25.

Ready.

New.

Bengal Superfine M G	270 .....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60 .....
Bengal F G MG	240/45 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260 .....
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	235/45 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25 .....
Fulgaon Fine M G	320/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/10 .....
Kulkapu rFine M. G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/55 .....
Broach F G M G	320/25 .....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65 .....
Muthia F G M G	245 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/65 .....
Westerns Good M G	315/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	330/5 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	375/85 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera FG MG	310/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug 24.

To-day's price.

October	17.70 plus .01
December	17.73 plus .04
January	17.78 plus .01
March	17.99 plus .03
May	18.11 plus .01
Middling Spot	19.00 unchgd

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug 24.

To-day's price.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 25,000 plus 3000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 minus 2,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug 24.

To-day's price.

October	17.73 minus .01
January	17.69 plus .04
Middling Spot	18.48 minus .26

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

	To-day's opening.	To-day's closing.
August	9.60	9.62 plus .16
September		9.55 plus .17
October	9.39	9.41 plus .15
November		9.25 plus .16
December	9.24	9.25 plus .16
January	9.25	9.27 plus .16
February	9.25	9.27 plus .16
March	9.29	9.33 plus .17
April		9.33 plus .17
May	9.34	9.37 plus .17
June		9.35 plus .18
July	9.30	9.35 plus .17
August		9.29 plus .17
Middling Spot		10.11 plus .51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

	To-day's opening.	To-day's closing.
August		15.14 plus .20
September		15.14 plus .20
Octobe r		15 09 plus .20
November	14.85	14.94 plus .20
December		14.77 plus .20
January	14.55	14.61 plus .22
February		14.55 plus .22
March		14.46 plus .22
April		14.46 plus .22
May		14.41 plus .22
June		14.41 plus .22
July		14.36 plus .22
August		14.36 plus .22
Sakellaridis, F G F, Spot		16.05 plus .35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	6.85 plus .40
Scinde Fully Good	7.15 plus .40
Scinde Fine	7.45 plus .40
Bengal Good	6.95 plus .40
Bengal Fully Good	7.25 plus .40
Bengal Fine	7.55 plus .40
Oomra Good	7.70 plus .40
Oomra Fully Good	8.00 plus .40
Oomra Fine	8.30 plus .40
Broach Good	8.00 plus .40
Broach Fully Good	8.40 plus .40
Broach Fine	8.80 plus .40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

To-day's sales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000 plus 1,000 bales
Sales on Speculation	500 plus 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Ni.

New York 11 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	To-day's price.
October	17.72 plus 1.03
January	17.77 plus 1.01
March	17.99 plus 1.00

New York Noon Call—

October	17.70 plus 1.10
January	17.77 plus 1.08
March	17.98 plus 1.06

New Orleans 9 a.m.—

October	17.76 plus 1.11
January	17.69

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 19.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Aug. 24.

Barletta Russo per 61 lb. 53/6 August Shipment Value.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. 53 Jan/Feb Shipment Sellers.

Market:—Dull.

Wheat Australian 56/9 August Shipment Sellers.

Market:—Choice White Karachi Steady.

Wheat Choice White Karachi 55/9 August Shipment Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 24.

Copper English Best Selected £65½ —½.

Copper Braziers £73½.

Yellow Metal £68 3/4.

Spelter Hard £31½.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 5/8.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—

£18 Aug/Sept Shipment Value.

£18 Sept/Oct Shipment Value.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed La Plata c i f ton:—

£15 7/8 Aug/Sept Shipment Hull Paid.

£15 7/8 Sept/Oct Shipment Hull Paid.

£16 Oct/Nov Shipment Hull Paid.

Market:—Closed steadier.

Linseed Bombay £18 5/8 Aug/Sept Shipment Value.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot:—

1s. 7 3/4d. Buyers.

1s. 8d. Sellers.

Pale Crepe lb Spot:—

1s. 7 1/4d. Buyers.

1s. 7 1/2d. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—

32/4½ Sept/Dec Delivery Paid.

33 Jan/April Delivery Paid.

London, Aug. 24.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—

September per cwt 15/10.1/2.

Oct Dec per cwt 16.

Jan/March per cwt 16/4-1/2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay:—

Jan/Mar per cwt 16/5.1/2.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi:—

Jan/Mar per cwt 16/6-1/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

BOMBAY RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16

Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Aug.

Bank's selling D D 1|6

Bank's selling T T 1|6d 10th Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1|6d.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 August.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 September.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 2/8

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1210

Bank's buying D D 1300

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1315

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132

Bank's buying 60 days 129 1|2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 149 1|4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 194

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.85 9|16 24th instant.

London—Japan 1|11 21|32 24th instant.

London—Paris 171 24th instant.

London—Belgium 177.00 24th instant.

London—Switzerland 25.14 24th instant.

London—Italy 149.00 24th instant.

London—Prague 164.00 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Gold £4 4 10 1|4 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 29 1|16d. 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 29 1|8d. 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 63 cts.

London Discounts 3 mos. 4 19|32 per cent. 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 mos. 4 23|32 per cent. 24th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 mos. 2 per cent.

6 mos. 2 1|2 per cent.

12 mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 24.

Bank Bills 3 months 4.19/32 per cent. unchgd.

Bank Bills 6 months 4.23/32 per cent. unchgd.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5¼ per cent. unchgd.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5¼ per cent. unchgd.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 24.

T T Berlin on London 20.38.7/8 —.1-1/8.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.11.5/8 unchanged.

T T Brussels on London 177.75 unchgd.

T T Madrid on London 31.58 —.01.

T T Milan on London 150.00 plus .40.

T T Berne on London 25-14 plus .01.

T T Paris on London 171.25 —1.25.

NEW YORK DEMAND PILLS.

New York, Aug. 24.

Demand Bills 485.06 —.12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 24.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21¼.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126¼.

P and O Banking Corporation £9¾.

National Bank £49.

Eastern Bank £5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8.

Conversion Loan £ 75 3/4.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4.

Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104¼.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £57.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £69¼.

Government Securities 3 per cent £59¼.

Consols £55 1/8 —1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/8.

Victory Bonds £92½.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 24.

Cottonseed Bombay £7½ Aug/Sept Shipment Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £15½ Aug/Sept Shipment Value.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton £21 Aug/Sept Shipment Nominal.

Rapeseed Toria £20 Aug/Sept Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £19 Aug/Sept Shipment Sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 Aug/Sept Shipment Nominal.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 24.

Silver—Indian covering. China bought. Buyers satisfied.

Spot	29.1/16 plus 1/4
Forward	29.1/8 plus 1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4.10½ unchgd.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bata

BLACK BOX CALF	Welted. Rubber Heels Invisible Eyelets	Rs. 10—15
BROWN WILLOW CALF	Welted. Rubber Heels Invisible Eyelets	Rs. 11—15
BLACK PATENT	Welted. Leather Heels Invisible Eyelets	Rs. 13—15
WHITE CANVAS	Rubber-Heels	Rs. 4—15
TENNIS SHOES	Chrome Sole	Rs. 5—15

STOCKISTS:

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co. Retail Shoe Dept.	257, Hornby Rd., Post Box 106.	BOMBAY
DAWOOD & Co.	Carnac Rd. & Lohar St.	„
S. A. RAHIM,	2427, East St.	POONA,
H. CASSUM SAIT	154, Commercial St.	BENGLORE
H. MOWLANA H. SAJUN,	High St,	BELGAUM.
MD. ALI TYABALI,	East St.	JUBBULPORE.

Catalogue & addresses of other stockists from

Dawar H. Kazi & Co.

SOLE AGENTS:

Post Box 106 Fort, BOMBAY

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 20 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, August 25.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	,,	0	12	0
Century	,,	0	11	6
Jacob	,,	0	11	6
E D Sassoon	,,	0	11	3
Elphinstone	,,	0	11	6
Apollo	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.				
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1	0	9
Century 91½-92½	,,	1	0	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	1	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	9
Phoenix	,,	1	0	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	,,	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	3
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	1	6
David Mills	,,	1	1	0
Apollo Mill	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1	1	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	15	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	3
Sakuntala	,,	0	15	6
Sundari Brand	,,	0	15	3
Globe	,,	0	14	6
Rachael	,,	0	15	0
Palkhi	,,	0	15	6
Maher	,,	0	15	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	,,	0	15	6
Textile	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Maher	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	9
Jacob	,,	1	0	9
Century	,,	1	1	9
Mun Mill	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	1	9
Century	,,	1	0	9
Jacob	,,	0	15	9
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	6
1386 Tata	,,	1	1	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	2	0
Jamshed	,,	4	2	0
Century	,,	4	8	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	5	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	9	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	4	0
2020 Jacob	,,	5	12	0
5800 Kurla	,,	...		
1325 Morarji	,,	5	14	0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	4	0
Hindustan	,,	8	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	6
Textile	,,	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	7	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	5	0
Apollo David	,,	2	5	0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	3	6
Great	,,	1	4	0
Phoenix	,,	1	4	0
Kohinoor	,,	...		
Tata	,,	1	4	0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.				
Hindustan	,,	1	0	6
David	,,	1	0	6
Mahel	,,	1	0	6

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The monsoon has been vigorous from East Punjab to Chota Nagpur but remains generally weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, East Central Provinces, and Konkan, and local in Gujarat Central India, West Central Provinces, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, North Madras Coast, North West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair four inches; Moulmein and Bassein two; Diamond Island one and a half; Lashio two; Bogra one; Balasore and Ranchi one and a half; Chaibasa and Gorakhpur one; Benares three; Bahraich four; Lucknow, Mainpuri, Roorkee one and a half; Sutna one; Hissar two; Parachinar, Kotah and Mount Abu one and a half; Rajkot one; Jagdalpur one-half; and Cuddapah three.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal and some decrease in United Provinces.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 25.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 25. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 20	56 71	28 75	43 07
Fort ..	0 40	83 18	32 00	48 24
J. J. Hospital	0 25	66 99	.. ..	46 22

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 25th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.793 inches (·032 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.701 " (.008 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.8 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (1.7 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (0.4 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 54 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SSW
Velocity " " 8 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches
Total rainfall during the month 19.04 "
" " year 59.80 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 25TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.19'' of rain, Hissar 1.82'', Ambala 0.37'' and Delhi 0.30''. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the eastern parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Hissar and the maximum alone at other places except Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.70'' of rain, Mainpuri 1.59'', Jhansi 0.19'' and Allahabad 0.32''. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess in the central parts. Temperature was nearly normal except at Mainpuri where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.77'' of rain, Kotah 1.54'' and Mount Abu 1.47''. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over upper Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over west Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in west Rajputana and locally in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in lower Sind and below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.21'' of rain, Rajkot 1.10'', Bhavnagar-Para 1.23'', Surat 0.38'' and Indore 0.24''. Skies are moderate than usual in east Kathiawar.

ly normal. Maximum temperature was lower tely to heavily clouded and humidity is near

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.38'' of rain, Hoshangabad 0.19'' and Raipur 0.54''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Tempesature was not far from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.20'' of rain, Ratnagiri 0.79'' and Mormugao 0.34''. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Ratnagiri. Temperature was normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86deg.1 (2deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 77deg.5 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity not far from normal. Temperature was above normal, at Hyderabad and near'y normal at other places.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in the northern and central parts of the reporting area excluding Sind. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Gujarat, Central India West, the West Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras. The only important fall which remains to be mentioned is 2.78'' at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON WEDDAY THE 25TH OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta		0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan		2.36	4.50	—2.14	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.05	25.17	17.63	+7.54	34.77
Lahore ..	0 19	10.87	11.87	—0.91	19.62
Hissar ..	1.82	14.82	8.55	+6.27	14.47
Ambala ..	0.37	23.33	17.29	+6.04	30.49
Delhi ..	0.30	19.23	16.73	+2.50	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.70	19.04	17.80	+1.24	26.90
Mainpur ..	1.59	17.59	16.44	+1.15	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.19	21.93	25.06	—3.13	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 13	18.18	22.89	—4.71	35.92
Allahabad ..	0 32	14.85	26.53	—1168	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad		2.02	2.07	—0.05	3.68
Karachi		4.25	5.35	—1.10	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner		6.94	7.32	—0.38	11.79
Ajmer		13.60	14.37	—0.77	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.77	17.35	16.63	—0.72	24.21
Kotah ..	1.54	15.48	19.65	—4.17	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1.47	52.80	45.08	+7.72	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj		22.98	10.93	12.05	14.39
Dwarka ..	0.10	7.39	10.25	—2.86	13.52
Veraval ..	0.21	30.76	14.56	16.20	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.10	24.70	19.89	+4.81	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	1 23	18.94	14.67	+4.27	21.20
Surat ..	0 38	43.13	31.37	11.76	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.03	30.41	22.81	+7.60	28.83
Deesa ..	0.06	14.21	18.45	—4.24	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch		26.85	20.20	+6.65	29.19
Indore ..	0.24	19.26	22.12	—2.76	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.08	28.2.	38.94	10.67	55.11
Saugor ..	0.38	32.83	31.94	+0.89	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.19	45.81	34.16	+1168	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.68	20.10	19.18	+0.92	29.63
Akola		26.68	19.84	+5.54	31.30
Amraoti		15.23	20.49	—5.17	33.05
Nagpur		35.76	31.86	+3.90	48.97
Chanda ..	0.11	33.18	34.26	—1.08	51.90
Raipur ..	0.54	23.14	34.60	11.46	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.20	56.71	53.77	+2.94	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.79	89.56	78.09	11.47	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.34	71.34	74.19	—2.85	94.90
Karwar ..	0.10	86.17	92.36	12.90	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon		10.76	11.54	—0.78	22.28
Ahmednagar ..		11.42	10.31	+1.11	22.35
Poona ..	0 05	16.81	14.96	+1.85	27.11
Sholapur		11.98	12.41	—0.42	28.45
Bijapur		4.31	7.51	—3.20	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 07	41.54	32.77	+8.77	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..		20.53	15.56	+4.97	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur		18.12	23.74	—5.65	40.05
Hyderabad		7.45	16.19	—8.74	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore		86.44	92.45	—6.01	125.68
Calicut		94.80	77.75	16.85	117.16
Cochin		73.58	62.20	11.38	114.51
Trivandrum ..		24.24	24.11	+0.13	64.51
Ceylon, Colombo ..		30.16	15.70	14.46	84.19
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..		11.78	16.80	—5.02	41.59
Bellary		3.32	5.57	—2.25	20.51
Cuddapah ..	2.78	14.82	11.41	+3.41	31.23
Madras ..	0.35	6.36	9.40	—3.04	50.74
Bangalore		7.88	11.36	—3.48	35.37
Coimbatore		4.75	3.99	+0.74	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	0.04	4.04	5.73	—1.69	35.18
Nagapatam ..	0.14	1.38	6.05	—4.67	54.98

TODDY BOOTH IN KHAR.

PROTEST MEETING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAR, Aug. 23.

At a meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Laxmi Nagar Khar Residents' Association held at Rose Cottage under the presidentship of Mr. M.J. Mehta, the following resolution moved by Mr. Hiralal M. Desai and seconded by Mr. S.H. Jhabvala, was unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of the members of Laxmi Nagar Residents' Association has learnt with regret that a licence for opening a toddy-booth on Ghodbunder Road, Plot No. 80|81 in Khar Scheme No. VII has been granted.

That this meeting unanimously expresses its sense of disapprobation of the action of the Government in granting a licence in the midst of an attractive colony, thereby causing a great and permanent nuisance to the residents, and consequently defeating the object of the Development Directorate in making Khar a "Model Suburb."

That this meeting further requests the Collector of Bombay Subu ban to revoke and Excise Superintendent to forthwith cancel the license and allay the feelings of resentment now prevailing among the residents.

That this meeting appoints a sub-committee of the following gentlemen to inquire further into the matter and take necessary steps:—Mr. S.H. Jhabvala; Mr. M.J. Mehta; Mr. G.A. Kulkarni; Mr. A.P. Sardanha; and Mr. Hiralal Desai.

PAREL LADIES' SEWING CLASS.

The Mahila Mandal, which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, conducts sewing classes for women at the Working Men's Institute, Parel, and these classes are daily held in the afternoon. A syllabus has been drawn up and instructions in sewing and cutting are imparted according to that syllabus. Recently the students in the different classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following students were declared successful:—

Final Class (one year and six months' training): Shrimati Shantabai Banthivadekar; Senior Class (one year's training): Miss Sipora Mozes, Miss Ester Jojaf, Hirabai Sonavadekar, Mrs. Anasuyabai Kamerkar; Junior Class (six months' training): Miss Manjulabai Mahatre, Shrimati Luxumi bai More, Miss Gulabbai Rangnekar, Miss Pushpavatibai Vendrekar, Miss Tuljabai Thakoor, Miss Manjulabai Dandekar, Miss Kesharbai Pathare, Mrs. Saraswatibai Sarang, Miss Mirabai Ravate, Miss Champubai Mahatre, Miss Mozelbai Apatekar, Miss Shantabai Vandrekar, Miss Serabai Eran and Mrs. Shakuntalabai Phanse.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 25th.

Mill shares remained firm during the day, but closed little easier, market is not likely to have any big fluctuations at present We quote:—

Fazul 897-8, Pearl 487-8, B. Dyeing 920, Century 381-4, Nagpur 535, Swadeshi 513-12, Simplex 120, Colaba 153-12, New Great 312-8, Madhavji 110.

Tata Steel opened very weak, but later on market had a good rise by speculative purchases. We quote:—

Tata ord 54, Tata def 135, Tata Hydro 1037-8, Tata Power 552-8, Andhra Valley 735.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2½	78
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½
Central	25	1¼	26 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	391 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	18
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	102 8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	97 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	275
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 2
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	900 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148 XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	93
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95 XD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	200
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	260
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—10—7	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	737 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	126 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 ½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1037 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	555
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			466 4
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	10.0
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	530
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	96	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	257 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18 .
B. Burma T Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	477 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	128 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	50	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 2-0	5 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175
Jost Engineering ..	100	0	110
Mckenzie	100	30	345
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	700
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	133
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	73
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	185
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	54
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	30
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 2
New India	25	1y	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1000
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	45
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	920
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62 8
Century	100	20y	381 4
Central India O. ..	100	16	535
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	152 8
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	4	186 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	760
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 15 0
Ebrahim Hoy Pabaney	250	nil	248 12
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	897 8
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	385
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		93 12
Kilachand	25	..	3 10
Kohinoor	500	..	1070
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5550
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	110
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1825

AMERICAN MARKET.

A NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT

JULY 22, 1926.

Cotton.—Despite the more favorable weather conditions recorded over the belt during the latter part of the week under review, nervousness regarding new crop prospects has not sensibly diminished. The approach of the Government's mid-month report has tended to limit trading activity, but, as the average of the private crop estimates which have so far been published exceeds 15,000,000 bales, an amount which is generally regarded as not only likely to fill the prospective demand but also to add to the surplus, the celerity with which short covering commences following the receipt of only moderately unfavourable reports of or forecasts may appear to be somewhat illogical. It must be borne in mind, however, that the trade has good reasons, based on past experience, for being extremely skeptical concerning crop estimates published at this comparatively early stage of the season.

The Government's figures indicating that a record acreage was planted to cotton are generally accepted as accurate, sub soil moisture is recognised as being ample except in scattered areas, principally in the interior of South Carolina and in North Georgia, and there is no doubt, that the plant has a generally healthy appearance. Competition from foreign growths is not likely to be less than during the past twelve months; the Egyptian crop is progressing satisfactorily and the Indian outlook has improved considerably as a result of a late but vigorous monsoon. Neither the prolonged coal strike in England nor the financial crisis in France can fail to be unfavourably reflected in the cotton textile industries of those countries and from a statistical viewpoint no encouragement for a belief in higher prices is to be obtained from the fact that the world's visible supply of American cotton is 1,170,000 bales more than at this time a year ago while upwards of 1,000,000 bales of the present season's outturn of lint and linters have still to come into statistical channels.

In ascribing reasons for the strong tendency of the market resist declines in the face of the bearish factors which we have outlined, it is necessary to point out that trade and speculative attention is almost wholly engrossed with the new crop outlook and that both statistics and foreign developments are practically ignored. The strength of the situation lies primarily in the lateness of the growing crop which, prior to the past few days, was accentuated by a continuance of sub-normal temperatures throughout the belt. Whether the responsibility be assigned to low temperatures or to the hopper, which, incidentally, appears to have become less active than formerly, the fact remains that in some parts of the South the plant is only commencing to bloom whereas at this time last year picking had already begun. The "bottom" crop without the satisfactory maturity of which a large yield has seldom resulted, is likely to be extremely poor, this year, squares and bolls on the lower branches being, in many sections, conspicuous only by their absence. Boll weevil infestation which, in scattered localities, is already becoming serious, is aided by heavy foliation, a hindrance to natural control. The backwardness of the season not only exposes the crop to unusually heavy weevil damage but increases the risk of the yield being considerably curtailed by an early frost and indicates a continuance of nervous markets until a more definite idea of the final outturn can be obtained.

Our views at the time of writing are that current crop expectation will only be realized in the event of weather conditions being unusually favourable from now on and, bearing in mind that the plant is now at the beginning of a critical period, we continue to favour purchases on recession.

Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140
Mysore	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	312 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	487 8
Phoenix	100	10	475
Premier	100	..	38 12
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	450	800
Simplex	250	..	120
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	513 12
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2270
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	1100 XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 25

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	430
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	927-8	927-8	920	920
Century	382-8	383-12	381-4	381-4
Central India ..	535	537-8	533-12	536
Colaba Land ..	152-8	161-4	152-8	153-12
Crescent	..			186-4
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy	900	905	897-8	897-8
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe				25
Gokak	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	182- 8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	382-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	110
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great ..	315	316-4	312-8	312-8
Pearl	487-8	492-8	487-8	488-12
Pabany				248-12
Phoenix	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..		115	122-8	115 120
Swadeshi	513-12	516-4	513-12	513-12
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				257-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	200
Tram Co. Ord.	126-4	127-8	126-4	126-14
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	18
Central India Mining	..	..	..	26
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	102 8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	97-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	44
Tata Hydro	1040	1040	1036-4	1037-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord			50 54	50 54
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	165	187-8	160	185

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

24th Aug 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 14th Aug.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales.
Calcutta	1607	1120
Bombay*	33285	19758
Karachi	1002	1019
Madras	5673	Nil
Rangoon	(a)	..
Tuticorin	13.0	11
Total ..	42877	21908

EXPORTS

Week ending 14th Aug.

	1926. Bales	1925 Bale
Calcutta	706	336
Bombay*	48530	31258
Karachi	22669	16766
Madras	1456	4564
Rangoon	(a)	Nil
Tuticorin	14390	7669
Total ..	82751	60533

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 14th Aug.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	73685	103644
Bombay*	3298907	3629456
Karachi	1169140	1033071
Madras	152432	1797
Rangoon	28321	..
Tuticorin	81736	55
Total ..	4804221	47685—37

EXPORTS —

1st Sept. to 14th Aug.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	38584	46150
Bombay*	2405424	2713080
Karachi	1023620	833236
Madras	93698	75930
Rangoon	84931	85963
Tuticorin	117469	1558.4
Total ..	3763716	3909863

(a) Figures not received

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 23rd Aug	1st Sept. to 23rd Aug.		
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-25
180	177	114433	14/143

EXPORTS from KARACHI

Week ending 9th Aug.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	681
Continent	Nil	2299
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bombay (a)	469	130
U. S. A.	Nil	650
Total ..	469	9889

1st Sept. to 9th Aug.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	65995	91575
Continent	406022	467700
China	128865	56319
Japan	406515	198116
Bombay (a)	118293	150795
U. S. A.	9450	8344
	1135140	972849

* Adjusted.

(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBA BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

24th August 1926

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Differenc Bales
RECEIPTS			
20th to 23rd Aug.	2910	9117	— 6207
RECEIPTS			
1st Sept. to 23rd Aug.	3310232	3652894	— 342662
SHIPMENTS			
20th to 23rd Aug.			
United Kingdom	225	—	+ 225
Continent	4147	1090	+ 3057
China Japan and Coast Ports	10065	451	+9614
Total ..	14437	1541	+12896
SHIPMENTS			
1st Sept. to 3rd Aug.			
United Kingdom ..	49374	70419	—2 045
Continent ..	496236	625847	—129661
China ..	385094	349294	+35800
Japan ..	1477527	1663650	—186129
Coast Ports ..	24411	23155	+1256
U. S. A. ..	1450	9829	—8379
Total ..	2434092	2742250	—308158
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	1040	6901	— 5861
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	5950		— 5950

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 13th Aug.	1st Sept to 13th Aug.	
Madras	10330	442101*
Bombay ..	2620	85100*
Sind	222	209634
Bengal ..	295	47906
U. P.	Nil	193239
Punjab	107	107-224
C. P.	Nil	371743
Berar	Nil	600340
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer- Merwara	Nil	63285
Burma	.. (to 16th	July.) 88258
Jodhpur State	Nil	6221@
	13874	3953528

*Adjusted.

@ From 1st December, 1925

Notice No. 1181/CH/3 d/12-8-26

Firms desirous of advertising in the next issue of the Bombay Cotton Annual to be published by the Association in November are requested to notify the Clearing House on or before the 1st September 1926. The charge for a full page advertisement, 3½" x 5½" will be Rs. 16, half page advertisements cannot be accepted. Firms requiring more than ten copies and also those who desire specially printed covers with their names and compliments stamped in gold (at an extra cost) should intimate their requirements to the Clearing House by the 1st September 1926.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 25.

Jalaputra, Baker, Calcutta.

LOADING.

August 25.

Steamer Baroda for Lusreh.
Steamer Hatrana for Calcutta.
Steamer Treloske for London.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, August 25).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sturmfels 3834 Karachi 30/8 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind 5989, London, 28/8, M M & Co.
3 Streefkerk 3823, Karachi 29/8 E D Sassoon and Co.
4 Btnares 3509 Colombo 30/8 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Tottori Maru 3700 Japan 30/8 N Y Kaisha.
6 Neuenfels 4996 Karachi, 25/8 L Edwards and Co.
7 Karonga 4190 Karachi 28/8 K Nixon & Co.
8 Egremont, 5256, Karachi 25/8 Volkart Bros.
10 Karoa 3607 E A Ports 1/9 M M & Co.
11 Trebske 2736 Karachi 4/9 M M & Co.
12 Massilia 3281 Liverpool 4/9 Graham Tdg. C.
13 Kashmir 5539, U Kingdom 11/9 M M & Co.
14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/9 L T & M I.
15 Tabaristan 3998 Dunkirk 27/8, Graham Tdg. Co.
17 Karagola 3647 Durban 15/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Warina 1874 Rangoon 26/8 M M & Co.
3 Bankura 1905, P. Gulf 25/8 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 27/8 M M & Co.
6 Gairsoppa 3227

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, August 29.

National Baby Week Propaganda in Madanpura Municipal Urdu School Building, commencing from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Programme: Exhibition, Lecture and Cinema.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

WARDEN.—Dinshaw Sorabji Edulji, died on the 24th instant. Uthamna Ceremony will be performed this day at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence, opposite Post Office, Colaba. R3666

Steamer Movement.—The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 12 30 a.m. the following day.

Adult Educational Association.—The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council.—The monthly "At Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. Mr. Chatrapatti will speak on the "School for the Blind". Members and their friends are cordially invited.

Catholic Students' Union.—Under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay) a debate will be held to-day (Thursday) at 1.45 p.m. at the St. Xavier's College in Lecture Room No. II.

Proposition:—"That Prohibition of alcoholic drinks must be introduced in India."

S. S. League Night High School.—Mr. V. S. Toro, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction (Bombay Presidency) will deliver a lantern lecture on "India's Place in the World" to-day (Thursday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Social Workers' Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr V. R. Khanolkar will deliver a lecture on "Food and Diseases" and Prof. R. M. Joshi on "Indian Currency."

Buddha Society.—Commencing from the 29th instant Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., will read the Dhammapada every alternate Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Buddha Society's Room at Nair Clock Tower Building, Sandhurst Road. Those who are interested in joining the reading circle are requested to write to the Joint Secretary of the Society and attend on the 29th.

"Students Union."—Under the auspices of the above Union Shrimati Sarojini Mr. Mehta, will deliver a lecture on Joint Family System on Saturday the 28th instant at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Central Hall of the above Institution. All are cordially invited to attend.

S.S. "Persia" on Fire.—The steamer "Persia" of the Lloyd Triestino Company on a voyage from Colombo to Karachi has anchored off Jaigarh on fire and unable to proceed.

The Port Trust tug and fire float "Rose" and R.I.M.S. "Elephanta" have been despatched to her assistance.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st of Sept. 1926,

Correspondence for Mauritius and Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Monday the 30th August 1926 will be a Post Office holiday on account of Gokul Ashtami.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier and the Town Sub-Offices will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegram branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual:—

1. M. Hill, 2. Girgaon, 3. Byculla, 4. Mazagaon, 5. Colaba, 6. Parel, 7. Cadell Road, 8. Dharavi, 9. Tardeo, 10. Bandra, 11. Masjid, 12. Dadar, 13. Fort Street Booking Office G.P.O.

The remaining combined offices will remain closed on that day.

Indian Historical Research Institute.—There will be a lantern lecture in the hall of the Institute, St. Xavier's College, on Saturday, the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. Rev. F. H. Heras, S.J., Professor of Indian History, will read a paper on "Greek and Indian Ideas on Art." Visitors will be able to able to see the Museum and Library of the Institute from 5-30 p.m.

City's Mortality.—The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24h August, 1926 to 6 a.m. of 25th August, 1926.

Small-pox Attack nil; Death 1
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death 1.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 107.

Total mortality this day last year 81.

Cutch Maharao's Birthday.—A meeting of Cutchi people was held at Palla Mohalla, Mandvi, on Saturday last at 9 p.m. to celebrate the birthday of their ruler H. H. the Maharao of Cutch. Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodavala, Sheriff of Bombay, presided. After some congratulatory speeches it was resolved to send a telegram to His Highness congratulating him on his birthday and wishing for him long life, health and happiness.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK MANAGER.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

R. B. Lala, proprietor and manager of the Bombay Phono and General Agency, dealing in gramophones and musical instruments at Kalbadevi Road appeared with Mr. B. H. Daruwala, pleader, before the chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday morning and filed information that in March last he sent the Ry. receipt for a consignment sent to Seth Milkimal Hassanand Jacobabad, at his order, to the Manager. The Hindustan National Bank Ltd. at Jacobabad with instructions to collect Rs. 937/- the value of the goods. The amount when collected was to be remitted to the complainant. The constituent took delivery of the railway receipt from the Bank on paying Rs. 937 plus the Commission and informed the complainant of his so doing on 14th May last. The Jacobabad branch of the Bank also informed the complainant that the amount was sent to the Manager of the Head Office of the Bank at Lahore. Thereafter the complainant received on demand draft signed by the accountant and Manager of the Lahore office of the Bank on June 23 drawn on their Agra Branch. The complainant forwarded the draft to the Allahabad Bank Bombay who returned it on July 5, stating that the draft was dishonoured on the ground "advice not received."

On that the complainant wrote to the Manager at Lahore who asked him to wait as enquiries were being made. He had sent postal and telegraphic reminders but there was no reply. He, therefore, filed the complaint charging Mr. Bejli Ram, the Manager and D. Batra the accountant of the Hindustan National Bank Ltd., Lahore, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 937/- cash or in the alternative criminal misappropriation.

The Magistrate ordered notices to be issued against the accused.

ALLEGED FORGING OF VALUATION REPORT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, the acting third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday morning in the case in which Hajibhoy Allarakhia of Messrs. Allarakhia Thaver and Co. had charged Keshavlal Punjaram, Devidas Vithaldas, Liladhar Velji, Shivji Narsi and Lallubhai Pranjiwandas with forgery and abetment in respect of a document called a valuation report.

The complainant's case was that in 1914 the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Ltd., was started with a capital of Rs. 5 lacs divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 250 each. The complainant and the accused were all share holders of the company the agents of which were Messrs. Allarakhia Thaver and Co. The Company was taken into liquidation by the end of 1923 and the second accused was appointed a liquidator who sold the mill by public auction to the first accused for Rs. 2,65,000. The second accused then sent the account books of the Company to Mr. S. J. Patel, a certified Auditor but he refused to do anything wtihout the valuation report. The second accused, therefore, produced before the Auditor the report which was dated 6-7-1924 on 7-10-1925. That report, the complainant alleged, was a forged document in as much as it was prepared long after the date it purported to bear and that all the five accused took an active part in getting it up. He had further alleged that the valuation given in the valuation report was dishonest and fraudulent.

The respndents pleading not guilty to the charge said that the valuation was made by the third and fourth accused and it was taken down in pencil by the second accused on July 6, 1924. But as the Auditor required a certified report a formal copy of it was made and the valuers certified it.

The Magistrate believing the story of the accused from the evidence before him passed orders acquitting all the accused.

Mr. Vellani, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader defended the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Dhondy defended the third and the fourth accused, Mr. Sorabshaw, advocate, defending the second accused.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY MISREPRESENTATION.

Desraj Wanchand and Sheshmal Sogmal were placed on Wednesday morning before Mr. D.N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 4,000.

It was stated that the second accused went to the 'pedhi' of Bhimaji Bhabhutmal and posing himself as a representative of Bhikaji Mulchand obtained a sum of Rs. 4,000 from the 'pedhi.' The first accused was waiting outside the 'pedhi' all the while. After taking the money both the accused persons went to the shop of Chunilal Chhaganlal, watch-makers and presented a G.C. note of Rs. 1,000 for the two gold watches they bought. That roused the suspicion of Fardunji, the salesman in the shop who handed over the accused to the police. From a certain statement made by the accused Bhimaji Bhabutmal was traced and the amount of Rs. 4,000 was recovered from the accused. As the police inquiries were yet incomplete an application to remand the accused into police custody till the 31st instant was made.

His Worship granted the application.

BRIBING THE POLICE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 500.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday morning, in the case in which Burjorji Shapurji Baria, a Parsi, aged 58, working as the constituted attorney of Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co., Wine Merchants, stood charged with receiving illegal gratification by illegal or corrupt means in order to influence or bribe the police or in the alternative with cheating Burjorji Framji Doctor in respect of Rs. 500.

The prosecution story as stated was that Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Modi, proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, placed an order with Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co. through Burjorji Framji Doctor for whisky, brandy and beer and paid him (Doctor) about Rs. 600 as the cost of the indented goods in advance. A few days later Mr. Mody received a bill from Messrs. Oomrigar and Co., but he returned it with a letter saying that he never bought the goods on credit.

THREAT TO LODGE A COMPLAINT.

Some days after that the accused Baria had called on Mr. Mody and had found out the facts. It transpired that Doctor had used the money given to him by Mody for his own purposes. On April 13, Doctor offered Baria a cheque for Rs. 387, but refusing to accept it Baria threatened to report the matter to the police if the full amount was not paid up before 6 p.m. the same day.

At about 6 p.m. that evening the accused had gone to the Colaba Police Station and filed a complaint before Sub-Inspector A. R. Khan who was on duty. Khan had taken down the complaint on a piece of foolscap paper and had called for Doctor who was not to be found. At about 8 p.m. the same night, Doctor, Rivetna and Mistri went with the amount to Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co.'s shop where the accused also turned up with a police constable. The accused informed Doctor that he had already lodged a complaint and that he (Doctor) would be arrested and locked up unless a sum of Rs. 500 was paid to bribe the police. The accused, Doctor, his two friends and the police constable then went to the police station at Colaba, and Rivetna, one of Doctor's friends, paid Rs. 500 to Earia to bribe the police. Sub-Inspector Khan who was there had then taken them to Inspector Naden. In Mr. Naden's room, Mistri, another friend of Doctor paid Baria a sum of Rs. 457-4-0 on behalf of Doctor for the bill of Messrs. Oomrigar and Co., for which the accused passed a receipt. Then on a signal from the accused all others except himself left the room. The accused remained in the room of Mr. Naden for some time and then joined the others in the compound where he gave a sum of Rs. 50 to Sub-Inspector Khan at his (Khan's) request as the next day was Id day. The police sepoy who had accompanied Baria was also given one rupee. Some days after that Doctor and Mistry met Sergeant Healey of the Colaba Police Station and asked him as to what he had received in Doctor's case. Healey denied all knowledge of the affair. That roused Doctor's suspicion and, therefore, he sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police who ordered investigation in the case.

The Magistrate after referring to these facts referred to the defence put up by the accused and said that the accused had in his statement practically confessed that the police were bribed. So the question that remained to be decided was who bribed the police. The pleader of the accused had contended that the bribe was offered not by the accused, but by the complainant and his friends. But, continued the Magistrate, the evidence of the prosecution witnesses—many of whom appeared to be frank—went to prove it otherwise. Referring to the attitude of the police in destroying the information filed by Baria and not placing it before the Superintendent of Police, the Magistrate said that the police had acted illegally and had allowed a case, not compoundable by them, to be compounded. They had allowed it because influence was brought on them, and it was not personal influence as neither the accused nor the complainant and his friends were intimately known to them. The only other thing that could influence them could be bribery, and that money was paid was not even denied by the accused inasmuch as he had confessed that he had paid Rs. 50 to the Parsees to enable them to pay the agreed amount to the police. They had then gone to Naden and there Baria was paid the amount of the bill in Naden's room; and there was material corroboration of independent evidence showing that money was paid that day to the police.

Under the circumstances and from the evidence lying before him, the Magistrate believed the story of the prosecution and convicted the accused under Section 162 of the Indian Penal Code for bribing the police.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor pressed at this stage for a deterrent sentence with a view to set an example.

Mr. K. F. Nariman who defended the accused said that although taking as the Magistrate held the accused was guilty of the charge laid against him, he had committed the offence not to gain any profit for himself, but to save a young man from the shame of a criminal prosecution.

The Magistrate considered that the offence of the accused was a very serious one, and considering the age of the accused he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

The accused agreed to pay up the fine.

ALLEGED STABBING BY A PATHAN.

The compound of the "Malcam Baug", Andheri, was the scene of a desperate act. It is alleged that Ramnath Ramsarup, a Bhaiya of Jogeshwari, was hit with a knife in the head by one Shar Hussain Gool Hussain, a Pathan watchman, as the Bhaiya tried to graze his cattle in the property of the Pathan's master in "Malcam Baug." The Pathan has been sent up for trial by the Andheri Police.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF ACCOUNTS.

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST A LAUNDRY MANAGER

Rustomji Khurshedji Bansa, owner of a laundry in Medows Street appeared with his pleader, Mr. K. F. Nariman at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning and filed a complaint against J Bernard Rodrigues charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 7,000.

In the course of his complaint, Mr. Bansa said that he owned a laundry in the Medows Street. The accused was the manager and working partner of that laundry for which he drew a salary of Rs. 75 per month. His work was quite satisfactory for three years; but for the last 18 months he had been showing a loss of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month. The complainant was financing the concern and the accused kept the accounts. Seeing the continuous loss, the complainant grew suspicious and he got the accounts examined by a Certified Accountant. It was then discovered, the complainant that there was a defalcation of about Rs. 7,000.

The Magistrate ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

POSSESSING UNLICENSED OPIUM

ACCUSED SENTENCED 2 MONTHS' R. I.

Two Chinamen named Ah Wong, Cheo Wong, a barber and Yun San Yune a fire man on board the s.s. "Winnimac" were placed before Mr. D.N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning on a charge of possessing 78 tolas of opium without licence.

Inspector Fernandez Veloz of the Excise Department, who conducted the prosecution said that on Wednesday morning at about 6 a.m. the accused persons were driving in a taxi from the Alexandra Docks, Mr. M. R. Wright who noticed it from the Yellow Gate Police Station stopped the taxi and on searching the accused found 78 tolas opium and 14 tolas madat, collectively valued at Rs. 184 on the person of the first accused. Both the accused were then handed over to the Excise Authorities who placed them before the Court.

From the evidence before him the Magistrate sentenced both the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONTENDING PARTIES COME TO TERMS

The case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate had issued a notice against Ardeshir Mancherji Unwala at the instance of Chhotubhai Valji came up for hearing on Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court when Mr. F. J. Patel appeared for the complainant while Mr. K. F Nariman appeared for the respondent

At the outset Mr. Patel said that the matter in dispute and over which the complainant had filed the present complaint, had been referred to the arbitration of Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader by mutual agreement of both the parties.

Mr. K. F. Nariman for the respondent said that ex-parte information had been published in the case. The dispute was entirely of a civil nature and it should not have gone to the Police Court at all. Mr. Nariman said that his client had been unnecessarily dragged to the Court.

The arbitration was agreed upon.

ABSCONDING OFFENDER ARRESTED

Brijbahadur Ramnarayan, a habitual offender, was arrested on Tuesday evening at about 5 p.m. by the City Police and was placed before Mr. D.N. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning.

The police stated that there were three old and one new police cases pending against the accused; but before the proceedings could begin, the accused had absconded to upper India. He was found in the City on Tuesday and was arrested. The police requested the Magistrate to remand the accused into Police custody till September 2.

His Worship granted the request.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

Jaffaralli Chhajan, a Muslim boy aged 18 years working as a grocer's assistant was found lying dead near the down lines of the Railway track, with his head smashed and neck cut near the Rawali Cabin of the G.I.P. Railway., Harbour Branch, at about 10 30 p.m. on Sunday night The driver of a Down Electric train noticed the body lying there, and he asked the Cabin man at Rawali Cabin to make inquiries. On inquiries being made the body was removed to the morgue by the police who were summoned on the scene.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CUSTOM DUTIES IN HEDJAZ.

A REDUCTION.

A cablegram from Hajee Zainal Ali Reza a leading merchant of Jeddah (Port of Holy Mecca) has been received in Bombay which runs as follows:—

"Custom duty on all grains reduced to 10 per cent. sugar, tea, coffee and oil, 12 per cent. and cotton goods 15 per cent.

Mr. A. N. Surve is standing a candidate for the seat reserved for the Maratha and Allied Castes which he is at present occupying from the Bombay City (Non-Mahomedan) North Constituency at the next elections for the Bombay Legislative Council.

SEQUEL TO SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

MUNICIPAL CARTMEN STOP WORK

The Scavengers' and Halalkhores' strike continued on Wednesday. Out of sympathy towards them, about 500 cartsmen belonging to the Conservancy Department of the Municipality struck work. The number of scavengers, men and women, increased from 1,200 to 2,700 while the number of halalkhores went down from 1,300 to 650 the others having resumed work as a result of the propaganda carried on by Dr. Nerurker, the acting Executive Health Officer, Mr. Gidney and Mr. R. S Nekaljey, M.L.C. who visited the strikers' quarters at Arthur Road and Tardeo and tried to convince them about the futility of the strike. The men had, it is stated, agreed to resume duty on Wednesday morning but they failed to do so.

In the afternoon on Wednesday, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Gidney and Mr. Bhosle spoke to the strikers who had mustered strong in the Esplanade Maidans before the Corporation offices on the advisability of resuming their duties. Almost all the wards in the city are affected by the strike.

DEMANDS OF THE STRIKERS

In the afternoon a deputation of the strikers waited upon the Municipal Commissioner and placed their grievances before him. They asked that his decision should be communicated to them within 24 hours, or that it might be posted inside the stable.

The following are the demands of the men:—

Khatarawallas Rs. 35 as against the old scale of Rs. 30.

Bigari Rs. 30 as against Rs. 23 formerly and women Bigaris Rs 25 as against Rs. 18.

Further, the men desired that the roll call should be taken in the stable and the men given one month's leave and the women one and half months' leave every year, on full pay, the latter during their confinement. The men complained that they were sometimes prosecuted and fined for lameness of animals, which were hired by the Municipality from contractors, and they wanted to be compensated for this. The strikers also made bitter complaints against the heavy fines imposed on them by the authorities, which were sometimes as high as Re. 1 to 2, although their monthly wages did not come to more than Rs. 23. Another point was that they were heavily overworked and fined without much consideration for them. Sometimes owing to overwork they could not find enough time even to have their meals. They are complained about the rents charged to them in case of unemployment. The ordinary rent per man was As. 8 and for a woman As. 5 living in the same room. If they lost their job the rent was increased to Rs. 2 per head which they thought was too much particularly when they were not earning anything.

Even in most urgent cases they were refused leave, even when a near relation died. The men were not paid,—after a long and strenuous service to the Corporation,—any pension or gratuity at the time of their retirement, and this bore hardly on them. They now asked that some provision might be made for them now.

At the Standing Committee's meeting the question of strike and the men's demands were discussed father incoherently for some time, in the end it being decided that the principle of extraordinary allowance being embodied in the pay be adopted, the case of new comers being referred back to the Sub-Committee.

At the Corporation's meeting Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas tried to raise discussion on the questions, by asking for permission to move an adjournment of the House. The President, however, would not allow him to do so, on the ground that the Commissioner had already made a statement in the Standing Committee where the question was discussed.

The men are still on strike.

MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS ON STRIKE

About 1,200 scavengers and 1,300 Halalkhores of both sexes eployed by the Bombay Municipality suddenly struck work on Tuesday morning.

It appears that the sub-committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation resolved some time back to discontinue paying an extraordinary monthly allowance of Rs. 5 to any new employee to be taken on the Conservancy Department after the date of the resolution. This seems to have apparantly frightened the scavengers and Halalkhores who seem to fear that the allowance of even the old employees is to be discontinued. The practice till the time of the Sub-Committee's resolution was to pay Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 monthly to male and female scavengers respectively and Rs. 18/- monthly to Halalkhores of either sex. They were also given a monthly grain allowance of Rs. 5/- which was subsequently styled extraordinary allowance. The resolution of the Sub-Committee, as the Municipal authorities explain, refers to the new employees only while the allowance of those employed prior to the sub-committee's resolution is in no way to be affected by it. The strike, it seems therefore, has been resorted to through some misunderstanding which the Municipal authorities are trying to remove.

MRS GOKHALAY WITHDRAWS CANDIDATURE TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay writes that she will not stand as a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council at the next Elections owing to her pre-occupation with the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Hind Mahila Samaj and other Institutions in Bombay.

She is thankful to those who have desired for her candidature for the Bombay Council.

She will be glad to see a Bombay Lady of independent views stand for the Bombay Legislature."

SILVER "STEADY."

NEW YORK, LONDON AND CHINA "FIRM".

GOLD EASIER, DUE TO HIGHER EXCHANGE.

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Aug. 25.

The international silver markets—New York, Shanghai and London—were very "firm", on account of the Indian Currency Bill being postponed by the Indian Government, and some buying orders from China and India in London.

Shanghai Exchange improved to 2s. 10 5/16d. New York Silver was "firm"—the rate quoted was 63.1/8 cents—a rise of 3/8 cents on yesterday's report.

London cables were:—

"Silver market quiet and steady. China bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing. Think some further rise possible."

"Indian Covering. China bought. Buyers satisfied. Spot 29-1/16d.; forward 29-1/8d."

The rates were 1d. "firm". The Bombay market has been "steady"; it did not show a sympathetic rise, because the effect of the Currency Bill postponement was already felt yesterday. A Japanese Bank sold 2nd settlement this morning, to the extent of 500 bers. The sterling exchange rate improved to 1s. 5 21/32d—and it was quoted even at 1s. 6d.

All these factors combined to check the natural rise in silver. "Shravan" and "Bhadarva" opened at about Rs. 66/2 and Rs. 65/12. They declined to Rs. 65/15 and Rs. 65/8 on account of above causes; but "Shravan" recovered to Rs. 66/4 due to bears covering, the stocks being low and the Japanese Bank holding out its off-take of about 5,000 bars.

Gold market was easier; the rates quoted being Rs. 21/6/9 and 21/6/6, late in the afternoon; this was due to exchange rate rising, because of a fresh notification by Simla Government.

DEATH OF DR. H. J. BHATIA.

A CAREER FULL OF PROMISE CUT SHORT

It is with regret that we have to report the premature death of Dr. Haridas Bhatia at the young age of 31, due to blood poisoning contracted while discharging professional duties and doing public work.

The late Dr. Bhatia joined the Government Medical College, Bombay, in 1914 and was one of the brightest jewels of the College throughout his career, having always carried off many of the College prizes and scholarships. He went for further studies to England where he obtained the F.R.C.S. (England), the highest qualification obtainable in surgery in Great Britain. He returned to India 18 months ago and had in so short a time been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital and lately Honorary Surgeon to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital. In a very short time he showed his ability and won over the confidence and esteem of his students who crowded round his clinics. He was noted for his great love of work and duty and his great ambition was to serve his country. He leaves behind him a young wife and daughter.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

PROPAGANDA IN MADANPURA

The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week is organising its third educational campaign on Sunday, the 29th instant, in the Madanpura Municipal Urdu School building, Madanpura, between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. (S. T.). The Exhibition will concentrate on the Maternity problem—how to take care of expectant mothers and how to obtain a normal delivery to ensure the birth of healthy babies. In addition there will be special stalls on Malaria, Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases which promise to be very attractive and are being organised with the co-operation of the Bombay Municipality and Sanitary Association.

Dr. M. I. Khatkatay will deliver a lecture on Maternity which will be followed by a Cinema Show. The well-known film "Save The Baby" will be screened and a popular comic is included in the programme.

Admission is free and all are invited to attend.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

25th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.70
To-day's Opening Rate	17.74
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	17.94
Difference	+.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

25th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.41
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.48
Difference	+.07

Khandi	Rs. 324-0-0
Sewri	,, 323-8-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1926.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS.

The course adopted by Lala Lajpat Rai and several others in requisitioning a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee may lead, unless timely care is taken, to consequences little intended by the requisitionists. The main proposals to be placed before the Committee are stated to be: first, that "the Congress as such should abstain from taking any part in the ensuing elections", second, that if this is not done the various parties in the Congress should be united, and third, that Congressmen in the legislatures should be free to vote as they like on communal questions despite any Congress mandate to the contrary. These are drastic proposals, indeed, and not without some plausibility. The reason urged for the first proposal is that the Congress is broken up into different parties and that matters are aggravated by communal tension. But the ban sought to be imposed upon the Congress is not calculated either to unite all the parties or to relax communal tension. On the other hand, the withdrawal from the elections of the steadying influence of a non-communal institution like the Congress is sure to give full reins to communal rivalry. It will also be like making a present of a number of seats to avowed communalists and non-Congressmen, which in its turn will further fan communalism and discredit the Congress. And how humiliating to the Congress is the proposal! Many of the requisitionists must have been among those who worked hard to persuade the Congress to remove the ban on Councils and to carry on the Congress fight in the Councils themselves. The ban was removed, and for several years thereafter efforts were concentrated on Council work, and now right on the eve of the battle, Congressmen are coolly asked to go back to their tents. We could understand the proposal as coming from non-Congressmen but not from Congress veterans. As for voting on communal questions in the legislatures, the Congress alone, representing as it does all communities and being thoroughly national in its outlook, is most eminently fitted to give a wise lead, however bitter it may be to fanatics of any community.

It is strange that the proposal to unite the parties in the Congress is advanced as a second alternative to be considered if the first is not adopted. The wisest thing for the well-wishers of the Congress is to attempt to bring about either a union or an understanding between the parties in the Congress. Let us not exaggerate the party difficulties. There are only two parties so far as elections are concerned. The Non-cooperators will not interfere with the elections, so long at any rate as an honourable policy is followed by the Congress. The Swarajists and the Responsivists remain. The latter have admitted that their differences with the Swarajists are few and small. If so, leaders like Lalaji, whose influence with the Responsivists is great, may well use that influence in persuading them not to persist in their active defiance of the Congress, which is against every law of discipline in any organised body and which is doomed to be fatal to their own interests as also to those of the Congress. To call upon the whole Congress to withdraw from the elections because a section defies its policy is verily to put a premium on rebellion and to set a dangerous precedent.

It should not be hard now for the Responsivists to listen to wise counsel. They have admitted time and again that they seek only honourable co-operation and that, too, if there is a genuine response from Government. Well, they have now heard Lord Birkenhead and the Viceroy. Their attitude towards Reforms is recalcitrant. They may allow a few crumbs but it is clear they will not have a revision of the Constitution. We can not believe that the Responsivists have been fighting only for crumbs and that they will regard the attitude of Government as anything like a genuine gesture. Government also seek to exploit the communal tension to their own advantage. We would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Responsivists to take into consideration the latest move of Government and renew their old fight under the Congress flag. We must not take any hasty step which may in spite of ourselves further embitter communal relations which will only profit the third party. Let us not, after many years' strenuous fight and enormous sacrifices, surrender to insolent might. Let us close up the ranks.

ANOTHER BROKEN PLEDGE

The Andamans debate in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday was distinguished by three very interesting expressions of opinion on the part of those who are toiling hard, so runs the legend, for securing for this country peace, plenty and prosperity. Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke of the colonising possibilities of the Andamans with the enthusiasm of a real estate agent. Colonel Crawford confided to his brother legislators the fact that he had spent six months in the Islands, a period which was "one of the most pleasant in his life", and Sir Charles Innes testified to the great affection he felt for the Moplahs, "whom he had known for the last twenty-five years". He realised that the Moplahs loved freedom and life in open air, and he was convinced the Moplah prisoners now in the Andamans were leading the same life in the open to which they were accustomed in Malabar. Out of humanitarian feeling for his beloved Moplahs he was against their return to some Indian jail.

In the pre-occupation with all these side issues about the alleged colonising possibilities of the Andamans and the concern for Moplah welfare which officialdom displayed, the vital point in Mr. Syed Murtaza's resolution asking the Government to abandon the Andamans as a penal settlement was overlooked until during the course of the debate a member pointedly asked Sir Alexander Muddiman whether Government could give an assurance that the penal settlement would be abandoned within five years. The reply was a categorical negative and it indicated how lightly the Government of India have broken the promise given in 1921 that the Andamans would be closed as a penal settlement. The Home Member now vaguely assures the Assembly that the Government adhere to the idea of doing so but that the process will be slow. In doing this they flout the decisive opinion of the Jails Committee which recommended the closing down of the penal settlement and they go back upon the conclusion they had arrived at on the lines of the report of that Committee with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. Nor is that all. For reasons best known to themselves they have not yet published the report of the deputation which visited the Islands last year to investigate the conditions which prevailed there. The mover of the resolution in the Assembly was himself a member of that deputation and he referred to some facts and figures in the report supporting his contention that the Islands were "a living grave". Why has this report been withheld? What is the object in refusing the public a knowledge of the results of the inquiry which the deputation undertook at the instance of the Home Department? We live in times when there is a general tendency on the part of officialdom to hold back reports, a tendency which only deepens the public suspicion in regard to every case of inquiry that there is more behind the scenes than officialdom cares to admit or wishes the public to find out. Sir Alexander Muddiman was totally unable to meet the criticism of Mr. Rangachariar that if Government wanted to colonise the Andamans they must not do so with condemned prisoners in conditions which were unhealthy, unnatural and in which sex disproportion was so great. He talked on the contrary of a system of "volunteer convicts" which would remain in force during the "transitional period". The public is by this time aware what this system means. To condemn the Moplah prisoners to live on the Islands and practically to force them to take their women folk there is a species of volunteerism possible only under bureaucratic Government. Non-official opinion in this country must not cease to exert itself to compel the Government of India to abandon the system and make good their promise of closing the Andamans as a penal settlement.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

The Government of India in the Industries and Labour Department propose to impose a statutory time-limit on the payment of wages in organised industries and have issued a circular letter to all the local Governments, administrations and interests concerned, on the subject, requesting the replies to be sent not later than the 1st January 1927. This question was brought to the fore by Mr. Chamanlal's Weekly Payments Bill in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill was opposed by the Government and eventually the motion for its consideration was withdrawn by its sponsor. There may be honest difference of opinion about the desirability of weekly payments in all industries, especially in view of the facilities provided by the benign Government in the matter of alcoholic drinks and the frequency of temptation to sip the "fire-water" should the workman get his wages weekly instead of monthly. There can, however, be no two opinions amongst the well-wishers of Labour as to the desirability of setting statutory limits to the time within which the wages must be paid. At present, in the absence of any such statutory limits, the conditions that prevail in many an industry and at many a place are quite unsatisfactory. This state of affairs is fairly disclosed in one of the bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour, dealing with periods of wage payment, published by the Government of India in 1925. The most general system is that of payment on a monthly basis. In the majority of cases the waiting period extends from ten to fifteen days after the close of the month, there being instances of the waiting period extending to three weeks or even more. The longer waiting periods are generally associated with industries adapted to large establishments. In some concerns the workers are paid advances against the wages for the work done, before the full wages for the month are paid. The Government of India found in the course of their enquiries that the worker has to maintain himself for a comparatively long period before he can expect to receive his first month's wages, and that the system thus tends to increase indebtedness.

To begin with at any rate, the Government of India aim at preventing the more obvious abuses. In the case of wages paid on a monthly system it is proposed to prescribe that they must ordinarily be paid within a week of the close of the month, and it is further suggested that corresponding limitations may be imposed on payments on shorter periods than a month, for example, in the case of fortnightly wages four days' delay may be allowed, in the case of weekly wages two days, and in the case of daily wages a day. These suggestions are fair and should not meet with opposition from the employers of Labour, unless they are inspired with the desire of keeping their hold on their employees by keeping their wages in arrears for a long period. We do not, however, approve of the proposal in the circular letter that in cases where wages are to be paid at piece rates, payment, within the statutory period, of 75 per cent. (or some higher percentage) of the wages earned, should constitute compliance with the law. Such concession is likely to give rise to unnecessary complications and in some industries the position of piece-workers may be even worse than it is at present in this respect. Also we do not accept the view of the Government of India that the measure should be confined in its operation to the Factories Act or the Mines Act. We quote the following in support of our contention from the Government bulletin referred to above: "There is no wide difference in system between payment by Government and payment by private employers. The monthly system is even more general in State employment than in private employment and advances are less commonly given." Railways are the worst offenders in this respect, the waiting period in the case of drivers, shunters and firemen being eleven days, in the case of permanent way "gangs" from eight to twenty-six days, in case of Station and Running (or train) staff from eight to eighteen days and in the case of workshop staff from seven to nineteen days. We, therefore, suggest that the measure should be applicable not only to factories and mines coming under the Factories Act and the Mines Act, but also to State employment, railways, tramways, docks, and municipalities.

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT--A BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM.

(By M. R. PARANJPYE).

Every curriculum contains some subjects that are useful and essential. In Indian schools, English, the Vernacular and Arithmetic fall in this group. There are others that have only an indirect value. The classical languages, history and geography, drawing and nature study are some of them. It is a wiser plan to leave scope for the widest choice here. Drawing will not create the same interest and pleasure in a rustic which it will do in a city-bred child who moves in aesthetical surroundings; this latter again finds the study of plants and flowers dull but it creates the greates enthusiasm in a village school. It is unnecessary to insist on a study of both in both places. From the study of drawing the city-bred child gradually of his own accord will take to nature study; while proper initiation into nature study is sure to produce inclination to draw the objects.

Freedom of Initiative.

If once we decide to throw off the centralised administration and allow provinces, cities and schools to frame their own curricula, make their own distribution, choose their own books, fix their own standards and hold their own examinations, many of our knotty educational problems will disappear. The problem of the vernaculars for instance, will lose all its present keenness. The constant conflict of interests that we always witness in the University Senate and elsewhere will vanish. Those who delight in international and inter-provincial problems will emphasise the study of English language and prefer the English medium. Those who delight in speaking to their own people and in studying their local problems will emphasise the study of the vernaculars and prefer the vernacular medium. On educational questions people will always hold the most divergent views and the best plan is not to strike a compromise but to give opportunity for each view to be submitted to the test of an experiment.

The Mimimum Standard: A Myth.

While accepting the importance of encouraging individual initiative and experimentation officials are afraid of taking the step because they think that that might take a few schools much below the minimum standard of efficiency. Firstly, this minimum standard is a myth and if the Department really believes that it has been able to maintain the minimum efficiency in 'all' schools, either the minimum is very low or the Department is deceiving itself. But supposing the worst comes out to be true, there will be a strong compensating factor inasmuch as a few schools will soar high and develop a much higher standard in a freer atmosphere.

Wanted: Toleration.

We laugh at the Roman Catholics and the Protestants of olden times because they broke one another's heads in order to teach people the right path to salvation. The Catholics believed that they understood the word of God better than the Protestants; these latter in their turn were convinced that the Catholics were thoroughly mistaken. These beliefs exist even now, but people have learnt wisdom and no one will now use force to induce an opponent to one's opinions. Our educational authorities are like these religious enthusiasts of a hundred years ago. They appear to think that they have discovered the right path to educational salvation and will keep every one along that path with the help of their regulations. I plead for a policy of toleration. Education is a complex science and its application is the hardest job. No rigid rules can be useful in this respect. Books and methods have to be selected to suit the mind of the learner and the ability of the teacher. Circulars sent from the D.P.I. office in Poona or any other office are valuable if they come as recommendations or suggestions, which may or may not be tried. If they are to be enforced in all schools from one end of the Presidency to the other, they have not the worth of the yellow-paper on which they are typed. The best way is to leave each school free to work out its own plan.

Educational officers have often deplored the absence of new experiments in our schools, and in the schedule D there is a sentence somewhere that alternative curricula may be tried with the previous sanction of the D.P.I. This fly of sanction spoils the ointment. Why this previous sanction? What preliminary data will the Department require before an experiment is sanctioned? What calamities may befall on a school if it tries an experiment without previous sanction? The experiment will perhaps fail; but can the Department ensure the success of every new experiment previously sanctioned by it? An experiment is always an experiment; it may or may not succeed. If it succeeds it emboldens the experimenter to proceed along the new path; it it fails it is abandoned. An experimenter likes to try his experiment in quiet; he likes to show it to a sympathetic observer and receive suggestions; but he is not, except in very special circumstances, prepared to argue it out with the Department's officials who, as a rule like to move in a groove and discourage all new suggestions. The result has been that our schools have always followed the routine and have shown the greatest nervousness in taking to new lines.

If the Department, therefore, honestly desires schools to initiate new experiments and develop individual excellence—and I feel the Department does honestly desire it—it must start a propaganda along these lines. Instead of waiting for a school to ask for sanction it must persuade schools to undertake experiments and offer useful suggestions and, if necessary, some monetary help. More than this, it must scrap the present Inspectorate—or rather scrap the present methods of inspection—and introduce a new era in inspection. In short the Department should completely change its angle of vision: it should discard the attitude of benevolent despotism and be prepared to credit school managers with talents and motives not inferior to those of the Departmental officials.

THE SLUMS OF BOMBAY.

POVERTY AND HIGH RENTS.

(By S.H. JHABWALA.)

Anybody who visits some of the mean houses on Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, De-Lisle Road, Kumbharwadi, Arthur Bridge Corner, Carrol Road, and similar other places will find that Bombay is every day eating into the vitals of the vast portion of its industrial population. Those who produce our goods for our clothing and similar other necessaries of life are most neglected by us in the matter of the prime necessity of life, namely, housing. You will find in one rude dwelling built probably without any idea as to sanitary, lighting and similar other arrangements, about three to four storeys. Each storey has about a 100 tenants, eight of whom at a time occupying one unlighted irregular, room, there being about six rooms of such kind in each of the two sides into which the building is divided with a gangway between.

Blank and Insanitary.

A house can be called a dwelling place for a human being if it has suitable conveniences for sitting, sleeping and dining, for washing etc. But our industrial quarters are full of mere hovels which have no arrangements like those pointed out above. Go to any of the chawls inhabited by the working classes and you will find that they are mere blank hollows with no human provision at all. Men and women have to sleep just near the Municipal gutters and again the rents are so high there that a single individual cannot occupy the whole room to himself. Leaving aside the disastrous influences of immorality and vice that creep into the domestic life of the worker by man, woman and child occupying one and the same hovel there are many other material considerations of economic value which are not to be forgotten. When Mr. Tom Johnston, the Labour M.P. and Editor of the Glasgow "Forward," was taken round these hovels he burst out with the reproach that the industrial slums of Bombay were mere canine residences.

The Great Handicap.

It is urged that every working class family has got several earning members at least two, namely, man and woman. Let me say at the outset that it is against the oriental principle of life to send women out for work, the women's province being specially reserved for the home. It is, therefore, not greed on the part of the worker but poverty that compels the man to pull his wife also into the work of earning a part of livelihood. Again, the labour conditions are so bad that absenteeism is a common feature in the industrial life of the workman; thus the woman's earnings only becomes supplementary to man's. In ordinary days the earnings of a factory worker thus go on the average to something like Rs. 40 per month. If he is a menial employee in Government service or private company it is still less that is, about 25 to 30 rupees. Housing carries away on an average one-fourth to one-third of the income. Supposing the worker to have four to five months to support it can be imagined how difficult it would be to maintain and secure the housing facilities in Bombay for an individual worker.

Development Chawls.

Government have ended their responsibility by building a large number of chawls at Worli, Nyagam, Lower Parel, Elphinstone Road and elsewhere. Some of the philanthropic owners of factories have built chawls for the workers but none of these has been able to solve the great slum question that faces Bombay. I am not one of those critics who would indiscriminately denounce the Bombay Development Department's action in building the workmen's chawls. I know that the building is deficient in many respects and needs modifications in different directions but for this reason I would not be one of those who run down Government for building the chawls. The reason why they are not occupied by the workers is not the deficiency in construction; primarily it is the high rents which Government insists on charging the poor workmen. Our workmen calculate every condition of life always from the point that they are poor. The poverty problem is the first and the last for economic solution. If to-day the rents of the Development chawls were reduced on an average of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per tenement I assure the readers all the vacant chawls would be forthwith occupied. Under the present wage condition the utmost the worker could pay for his housing is Rs. 4 to 5. If the Government and the employers want to abolish the slums of Bombay, the only practical solution is reduction in the rents of the Development chawls. During my peregrinations on foot I have come across hundreds of poor men and women who have begged for removal from the slums to decent dwelling-places like even the cement chawls only, for low rents. To the industrial worker the Development Department does not offer a plank for political struggle; his refusal to go and settle there is due to his inability to pay the high rents.

On behalf of one of the Workmen's Unions I corresponded with the Development Department to secure one entire chawl to ourselves but the conclusion was that Government refused to offer rents less than Rs. 10 to Rs. 11. Rs. 30 earnings and Rs. 10 rent. Thus is it possible to abolish the slums of Bombay and to abolish the slums of Bombay and to inhabit the mammoth buildings foised at public expense? If Government cannot give in and the workman is unable to occupy the buildings the 'via-media' can be devised by the employer stepping in and sharing a part of the loss Government say they are incurring.

Notes of the Day.

Anxious to Return.

The ex-King of Greece is reported to harbour hopes of a return to his old job in the country which declared itself in favour of a republic and thus cast off the trappings of royalty. He bases them on the presumption that the latest revolution in Greece is another move towards the ultimate restoration of a monarchy. But although the Venezelists and the Anti-Venezelists are squabbling over the loaves and fishes of office at present, they are united on one point and that is about the necessity of retaining a republican form of Government. They have had enough of royalties who do not belong to the soil and whose interests are not identical with national interests. The particular section of military officers who made the revolution successful were able to do so because the population was with them in their hatred of "abominable tyranny" and they are not likely to countenance the return to a form of government which may make such tyranny constitutionally possible.

A Tough Problem.

The September session of the League of Nations does not promise to be one which will herald a smooth entry to Germany into that body. Spain is determined not to make that entrance easy unless her own demand for a permanent seat on the League's Council is satisfied. Senor Yanguas, who is expected to represent Spain at the September session of the League, announces that he will not attend unless the Spanish claim is favourably settled. Poland, encouraged by the Spanish attitude, wants to continue her former policy of opposition and insists upon her own demand being satisfied. At present there is no great cordiality between French and Spanish relations because of the Spanish claim with regard to Tangier and France will assist Great Britain in maintaining a firm attitude and in demanding that the whole question of enlarging the League Council and adding to the number of its permanent seats ought to be taken up after Germany has been admitted into the League. The Asiatic Powers have also their demands to make, particularly Persia and Afghanistan and if the League is to be really a brotherhood of all the nations of the world the demands of the Asiatic Powers must be respected. There is no doubt that the very first duty of the League Council will be to take up this question of revising its strength and settling the number of permanent seats, in such a manner as to satisfy all the important Powers. It can hardly remaiss now "an Asgli-French Institute."

Unconvincing.

The more he tried to explain to the Council of State why the leadership of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations must be given to an English nominee of the Secretary of State owing to the "responsibilities" which devolve on the latter, the more the Law Member in the Government of India got into the mire. Every other country in the world sends its own national to lead its delegation to the League. India alone is found unfit by her masters to send one of her own sons—to represent her as the chief spokesman of her interests. The excuse that the leader of he delegation "in addition to possessing personal knowledge of India and Indian conditions" must be in a position "to appreciate the guiding principles of H. M. Government's foreign policy" is particularly lame and unconvincing. Are "Indians" so barren of intelligence and experience that not a single one of them can be found to possess these requisites? The admission made by Law Member is a measure of the distrust with which even Indians of the class of Sir C. P. Ramaswami and Shaikh Abdul Qadir are regarded by the bureaucracy.

Japan's Object.

A Japanese writer recently observed on the subject of his countrymen emigrating to Europe and America that "it was but proper that the country sending out her emigrants should take due cognizance of the receptive capacity of the country of their choice." The Tokyo message announcing the intention on the part of Japan of reversing her entire emigration policy shows that the Japanese Government intends to take into account also the political susceptibilities of countries like Canada and Australia. Japan's object at present is to consolidate her trade position with Europe and America and she does not want any bickerings over the colour question which Japanese emigration to these countries occasioned. As it is, the Japanese who entered Canada in 1924 numbered only 416. In Australia there has been no immigration of late years. It is to Brazil alone that Japan sends her emigrants in large numbers; the figure for 1925 was 41,774 and Brazil is quite willing to have them.

The Competition.

Is there going to be a competition between the rapid change of editors of the "Siyasat" and the notices that the District Magistrate of Lahore serves on them asking every one of them to refrain from commenting on communal riots in general and the Rawalpindi riots in particular? The duration of the restraint imposed has suffered progressive reduction with the change in editorship, as the retirement of an individual editor makes the notice inoperative, the Magistrate having devised the plan of serving it personally on every editor. Five weeks ago it was for two months. The sixth editor finds the prohibition in his case is for a fortnight. It is an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the Press on the part of the Executive to muzzle comment on public events in this manner. If such comment is seditious or excites communal hatred or is libellous the remedy of prosecution is available to the Government. The present attempt to stifle freedom of comment is only another illustration of the misuse of power in which the Executive indulges, a misuse which the public apprehends will only increase if measures like the one introduced in the Assembly by the Home Member are placed on the Statute-book.

NOT AFRAID OF PROSECUTION.

ALWAYS PREPARED TO DO HIS DUTY.

MR. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED.

Mr. K F. Nariman, M.L.C. was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" yesterday. Asked what his impressions about the Back Bay Committee were he said:—

"When the personnel and terms of reference of Committee were first announced I had expressed my disappointment at both and had apprehended that an effort would be made to white-wash the whole affair. Particularly the attitude of one member Sir Frederick Hopkinson has fully justified and realised these apprehensions; he makes no secret of the role he has assumed. The public impression is that he is more an advocate for the Development Department and the Government than an impartial judge making an effort to find out the truth. Particularly the pantomime show that was enacted on the last day between Sir Lawless Hepper and the officials and Sir Frederick Hopkinson had reduced the Committee's proceedings to a farce. As if by a happy family arrangement such questions were put to which the ready and willing witnesses had only to nod and assent. As opposed to that, contrast his attitude and behaviour towards the non-official witnesses; to many of them he was unusually curt and even impertinent, at times he tried to bully. Like Baron Lloyd he too was trying to boss over the whole show here, particularly on the last day, in his keen desire to defend the Department and the officials he evidently forgot his responsible position and even indulged in personal abuses and insult that would ill become the position of a judge. Insulting personal remarks about me that he dared not have uttered in my presence for fear of receiving a prompt and biting retort, he indulged in safely, in my absence and behind my back; thus it is not I but he who has abused his privilege as a member of the Committee.

It is rather unfortunate that the other two gentlemen representing public point of view were not strong and powerful enough to curb his overbearing autocracy, though the courtesy and patience displayed by them stands in redeeming contrast with the attitude of their colleague."

UNSATISFACTORY PROCEDURE.

Referring to the procedure adopted by the Committee, Mr. Nariman said:—

"The procedure adopted by the Committee seems to me to be unsatisfactory and extraordinary. The Committee is appointed to decide for itself independently on questions coming within the terms of its reference. One of the questions, is the manner in which the Department was conducted and in this category are included all the allegations made against it. It is undoubtedly one of the functions and duties of the Committee to go into the matter independently and decide for itself after hearing all the evidence on the subject. But the Committee has abruptly closed the proceedings after hearing allegations on one side and denial on the other, without giving an opportunity to other witnesses to have their say and seems to have adopted the strange procedure of referring the subject-matter of these allegations again to the Government and the Head of the Department for further investigation and action, in spite of the fact that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on behalf of the Government declared that the Government, even before the investigations had started, had already come to the conclusion that these allegations were groundless and, therefore, did not propose to take any action. That was the result of an *exparte* Purdah departmental enquiry. Hence so far as the public is concerned it is just where it was two years ago when the Government refused to accept the resolution of the Council to start an independent investigation. If the statement were vague Sir Frederick Hopkinson's "sense of justice" was offended and he refused to take notice of them on account of their vagueness. He called for specific instances and when specific instances were given and a demand made to find out the truth on the basis of these specific allegations, a threat of a criminal prosecution was held out in the hope that the critic might be scared away by such a threat and the department concerned might again be allowed to repose in peace. A dozen prosecutions or half a dozen Hopkinsons will not deter me from discharging my public duty as the humble representative of the rate-payers. The bungle has taken place in the constituency that I have the honour to represent and in spite of Hopkinsons, Hepers and Harveys, every effort would be made to bring the truth to light regardless of the consequences either to myself or to anybody else. The Government cannot gloss over the whole thing by permitting their agents to indulge in vile calumny against their critics. It is not Sir Frederick Hopkinson that is to be satisfied or whose biassed opinion is worth anything, but it is the public of Bombay, whose money has been so ruthlessly and callously squandered and who are the real sufferers, that is to be satisfied and placated."

NOT MALICIOUS.

Referring to his allegations which were described as "malicious," Mr. Nariman said that he did not know the officials concerned personally and hence there could be no malice on his part. All that he had said was in the public interest. As regards the mild steel bars, Mr. Nariman drew attention to the admission made by Sir Lawless Hepper regarding "the inadvertance of the Executive Engineer omitting to enter into the Indenture Steel bars," and to his statement that "by some mistake either of the draftsman or the Superintendent 7/8ths were entered in place of 5/8ths and that it is not possible to say who made that mistake."

Mr. Nariman said:—"What a confession of inefficiency and neglect of the Department! Further it is admitted that superfluous bars of large value did arrive and a second indent had to be sent with proper specifications."

With regard to tenders, Mr. Nariman referred to the admission of Sir Lawless Hepper. "It will be seen that it is correct that when work was first started at Colaba certain work orders were given without tenders". Mr. Nariman added:—"Mr. Elgee further admits that the rates paid to Balkisonsoth was first Rs. 10 per truck which were subsequently reduced to Rs. 2½ per truck thus making a difference of merely 300 per cent. in the rate, for the same work in the course of two or three years, during which period the conditions and price of labour practically remained the same, and further it is admitted that the total amount of work done by him is nearly 9½ lakhs. These figures with regard to rate and the total amount are almost the same as given in my statement. But what is more important is that this gentleman, as alleged by me, is now removed from the list of contractors though they are silent as regards the causes of his removal, and the important circumstance of other contractors coming to the Council Hall and making a complaint to Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in connection with this matter and the subsequent enquiry started by this gentleman are passed over and Mr. Thomas was not produced before the Committee at all."

Mr. Nariman added, as regards the third specific allegation regarding Kandivli quarry contract, in respect of which he had also submitted a supplementary written statement: "That subject is not referred to at all either in the written statement or oral testimony of any of these officers. The Department evidently thought that it was safest to leave it alone and by a lucky "coincidence" it also escaped the vigilant eyes of Sir Frederick Hopkinson, although no circumstance in favour of the Department escaped his attention."

Mr. Nariman summed up his impressions by saying:—

"In spite of my disagreement with Sir Frederick on various points, I am inclined to agree with his view, when he suggested to several witnesses that their testimony was waste of public time. Not only the testimony of individual witnesses but to my mind the whole fiasco of this white-washing Committee is both waste of public time and further waste of public funds, merely throwing away good money after bad."

THE THREAT TO MR. NARIMAN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If I know Mr. Nariman I know how he will treat the threat of prosecution. He is too soft-minded to be intimidated.

But I am afraid that on others this may have a different effect and may prevent others in giving information re contracts, and other cognate matters, and as such the public should raise protest against such methods of intimidation.

Commending this to editorial attention and action.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

August 25.

ELDERS FOLLOW SUIT.

COUNCIL OF STATE POSTPONES CURRENCY BILL.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Following the Legislative Assembly's action the Council of State has postponed till the next session the consideration of the Taxation Committee's Report. This was on the motion of Dr. Rama Rao (Swarajist) who was supported by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and 23 others, while those who opposed numbering nine included Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Sir Sankaran Nair. The Government members remained neutral.—A.P.

A NEW PARACHUTE INVENTION.

SUCCESSFUL TEST AT LOS ANGELES

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Los Angeles.—A parachute fifty feet in diameter invented by a naval engineer for saving aeroplanes has been successfully tested. It brought to earth an aeroplane from a height of twenty-five hundred feet. The machine landed on the side of a hill. The propeller was smashed but the aeroplane was otherwise undamaged.—Reuter's Special.

MINERS FIRM

EMERGENCY REGULATION.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION EXPECTED

LONDON, Aug. 24.

While generally speaking the number of miners working continues to increase, there has been a decrease in the Mansfield district of the Notts coalfield, where picketing and intimidation are reported to have been very active and large numbers of police are being drafted in to protect men willing to work. Open acts of violence have been few hitherto, and the police have detained only one man. Mr. Cook is said to have a good deal of solid support in this district, where thousands of miners are attending meetings addressed by the leaders.

It is understood that the Privy Council will meet to-morrow, at Balmoral Castle, where the King has just arrived to issue a proclamation of emergency and a proclamation recalling Parliament on Monday for a brief sitting to confirm the emergency regulations. A lively debate is expected. It is understood that Labour members will try to induce the Ministers to call a meeting with the miners or owners.—Reuter.

STRICT POLICE VIGILANCE

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Hundreds of policemen are patrolling the road leading to the Mansfield colliery but there have been few incidents. Although miners are very resentful at the presence of extra police the pits in Mansfield this afternoon were deserted by almost all men who worked at the week-end. Only 257 are working at the Bolsover colliery according to the coalowners and only forty according to the men's leaders. The miners' officials deny there has been any breakaway.—Reuter.

A MOTOR BUS STONED.

SCUFFLE BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

There was a serious clash between the police and the strikers at the Clipstone colliery near Mansfield. It appears that a crowd of men and youths armed with sticks gathered on the road along which miners who were working would have to pass in a body. The police approached them and demanded that the sticks should be handed over to them. A scuffle ensued and several miners were wounded by batons.

In another place in the same district two policemen while assisting a man through a hostile crowd were knocked down and beaten.

Three miners have been arrested near Chesterfield where a motor-bus containing police was stoned.—Reuter.

THREAT TO WITHDRAW SAFETY MEN FROM MINES

MINERS' AGENT FINED

LONDON, Aug. 25.

William Knight Smith, the miners' agent, was fined fifty sterling or in the alternative sixty-one days' imprisonment, at Swadlincote for distributing a statement calculated to impede the supply of coal by publishing a resolution of the joint South Derbyshire Board of deputies of miners and enginemen, threatening under certain circumstances to withdraw safety-men from mines. Six Notts miners have been remanded at Ilkeston on a charge of intimidation. After listening to the speech of Mr. Cook, they met two colliers and threw one into a canal.—Reuter's Special.

MORE MINERS RETURN TO COAL PITS

LONDON, August 25.

The situation in the coalfields appears to be improving. Everything is reported quiet in the Notts coalfield this morning. The police in the Mansfield area report that there are no pickets in the street. More miners are returning to work. Figures for Bolsover group of pits are 2,441 for morning shift compared with 1,450 yesterday morning. Three pits have been opened in this area.;—Reuter.

PARADING OF AUTHORITY

MORE POLICE FOR COAL FIELDS.

LONDON, August 25.

It is understood that the Home Office has drawn up plans for the movement of large numbers of police from London and other unaffected areas to the coalfields. A High Official at the Home Office stated that the Home Secretary was determined to see that the utmost possible protection was provided to anyone willing to work, and that every effort was being made to combat intimidation. The Home Office reports showed that stories of intimidation and violence were exaggerated but undoubtedly the situation was a very difficult one.—Reuter.

PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr. Havelock Wilson presided to-day at the Gattis Restaurant on the occasion of the formal inauguration of organisation known as the "Industrial Peace Union of the British Empire" for promoting industrial peace. A provisional committee was selected equally composed of the representatives of capital and labour.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

INDEPENDENCE IN MATTERS COMMUNAL

LALAJI'S REQUISITION

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Important developments with regard to the party position are taking place in Simla. It is understood that the following requisition already signed by Lala Lajpatrai, Pundit Nekiram Sharma (Punjab), Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh (Allahabad), Mr. Jagatnarainlal (Patna), is in circulation among members of the All-India Congress Committee for being signed. It is addressed to Mrs. Naidu, President of the All-India Congress Committee, and runs as follows:—

"Dear Madam, we, the undersigned, request you to kindly convene an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider (1) that in view of the breaking up of the Congress into different parties and of increasing communal tension the Congress as such should abstain from taking any part in the ensuing elections leaving different parties within the Congress to fight the elections themselves;

(2) that if this is not done various parties in the Congress should be united in order to make the Congress really strong;

(3) that in that case in the various legislatures the members of each community should be allowed independence in matters communal such as (a) communal representation, (b) music before mosque, (c) public services, (d) and any other matter considered as communal by the majority of elected members of that community in the legislature;

(4) that if necessary a special session of the Congress should be summoned."

It is further understood that Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has also requested the President of the Committee to convene a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

HERALD OF COMMUNAL ARMISTICE

SIR H. GOUR ON LALAJI'S MOVE.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour in a statement to the Press said that the resignation of Lala Lajpat Rai from the Swaraj Party of which he has been the Deputy Leader and his reasons for the severence of his connections with that Party once more flings open the door of union of all parties on a common platform. Such a union will be a herald for a communal armistice which this country sadly needs at the present moment.

SEND PICK OF THE LAND.

What we want in Central Legislature is the best of the land. All else must be subordinated to that primary and pre-eminent qualification. Lala Lajpat Rai is now of that opinion. If the Intellegentsia of the country unite and are returned to the Central Legislature the future of Indian Reforms would not be long a matter of speculation. The Secretary of State has again and again declared that he would judge of the fitness of the Indian people for a further instalment of Indian Reforms by decree and the measure of their co-operation with the Central Government, as also with provincial legislature. Such a co-operation will serve a double purpose. It will convince the Government of the fitness of people of India to assume the weight of responsibility and convince the people that they can safely be trusted with the positions of power and responsibility.

ALL OVER POLITICAL POWER.

The present communal tension is not so much confined to immediate issues, raised by protagonists of both communities.

The slaughter of cows and playing of music before mosques is only a minor and a side issue. The cause of present strained relations between the two great communities was the apportionment of political power, which is largely responsible for the ebullition of feelings of both sides. The next three years of Central Legislature, would mark an epoch in the political history of India. They will end the present transitory stage in all probability, and be the precursor of a new era. I know that efforts are being made and in fact are at the present moment in progress towards this, but before these efforts will bear fruit Lalaji's words must be cut deep into the hearts of those who have been carrying on factional fights and encouraging multiplication of parties, subordinating their interests to common national weal.

So far as the Responsivists are concerned the issue does not so much relate to the Central Legislature as to local ones. Indiscriminate continuous and consistent opposition of measures of the Government carry with it its own condemnation. If instead of indiscriminate opposition a policy of discriminate opposition is adopted on lines suggested by the Sabarmati Pact and now advocated by Lala Lajpat Rai, a rapproachment between all parties would be an immediate possibility, but time must not be lost since it takes time to forget past and elections are due within next few weeks.—A. P.

DEFECTION FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Shambudayal Misra, Member of the Legislative Assembly, has resigned membership of the Swaraj Party and is attending meetings of the Assembly from to-day. It is believed that he has no intention of standing for the Assembly in the coming elections.—A.P.

MEMORIAL TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

103,616 sterling has been raised in Britain and overseas for the national memorial to Queen Alexandra.—Reuter.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

ARE THERE FAT DIVIDENDS?

HAMPERING THE INDUSTRY.

SIR N. N. WADIA'S PROTEST.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE RESENTED.

When the Tariff Board met again on Wednesday there was a general complaint by some witnesses that they were not properly reported by the Press. The Chairman pointed out again the accoustic conditions of the hall and advised the members to speak out loudly.

Sir N. N. Wadia was the principal spokesman of the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association. He was examined by the Board on the various aspects of the mill industry such as payment of dividends, labour condition, housing problems and technical education of young men in the mills. Sir Nowrojee protested against Government Legislation requiring the mill-owners to submit statistics in various forms which he said, did not exist in any country in the world. Referring to the chawls built by Government for the mill operatives he said the workmen refused to occupy these tenements on various grounds chief among which were high rents and an agreement on eight anna stamp paper which they were required to enter with the Secretary of State for India for tenancy. The latter reason, he said, frightened the workmen more than the former! He again pointed out with figures, how the Japanese competition was hitting the mill industry in more ways than one and urged Government to support the Indian industry.

WAGES IN JAPAN AND INDIA.

Mr. A. Geddes then submitted the following statement in regard to the criticisms made by Mr. Subba Rao the previous day against the Association's conclusions referring to Japanese competition:—

"Yesterday Mr. Subba Rao criticised the conclusions made by the Association that India had lost ground in the export trade in grey piece-goods owing to the rigour of grossly unfair Japanese competition.

Mr. Subba Rao expressed the view that as far as Siam was concerned the figures of exports from Japan given in para. 119 of the Association's original statement showed that in that market, at any rate, Japan also had lost ground during recent years. Upon examination of the figures in question, it is now found that owing to a printer's error, the words and thousands" in the value of the piece-goods imports into Siam from Japan for 1922 were given as Yen 12,362,544, whereas the actual figure was Yen 1,362,544.

The corrected figure goes to show that in Siam, as in every other foreign market, Japan has been making progress at the expense of India.

(The correct figure is given in Table 19-F, Page 86 of the original Statement.)"

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

They also submitted the following statements showing the counts of yarn spun in Bombay in pounds since 1907-25, average daily wages of labourers in Japan, and comparison of price of cotton and cloth in 1925-26.

Statement showing the quantity in lbs. of yarn of all counts spun in Bombay:—

1907-8 353,152, 1908-9 357,646, 1909-10 330,079, 1910-11 320,427, 1911-12 327,641, 1912-13 363,681, 1913-14 355,025, 1914-15 322,153, 1915-16 376,743, 1916-17 355,899, 1917-18 357,289, 1918-19 306,190, 1919-20 317,719, 1921-22 348,695, 1922-23 348,099, 317,719, 1920-21 342,456, 1921-22 348,695, 1922-23 348,099, 1923-24 269,587, 1924-25 327,543, 1925-26 261,693.

WAGES IN JAPAN.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF LABOURERS IN JAPAN.

Textile Industry:—Silk-Reeler (Female): 1922, Yen 1.02; 1923, Yen 0.93; 1924, Yen 0.96; 1925, Yen 0.95.

Cotton Spinner (Female): 1922, Yen 1.11; 1923, Yen 1.07; 1924, Yen 1.10; 1925, Yen 1.13.

Silk Thrower (Female): 1922, Yen 0.90; 1923, Yen 0.90; 1924, Yen 0.91; 1925, Yen 0.88.

Cotton Weaver (Machine) (Female): 1922, Yen 0.99; 1923, Yen 0.95; 1924, Yen 0.94; 1925, Yen 0.97.

Silk Weaver (Hand) (Female): 1922, Yen 1.12; 1923, Yen 1.05; 1924, Yen 1.16; 1925, Yen 1.15.

Hosiery Knitter (Male): 1922, Yen 1.78; 1923, Yen 1.71; 1924, Yen 1.75; 1925, Yen 1.76.

Hosiery Knitter (Female): 1922, Yen 0.8; 1923, Yen 0.87; 1924, Yen 0.92; 1925, Yen 0.91.

Extracts from the Twenty-fifth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1925. Page 73.

TABLE OF MONTHLY RETURNS OF THE JAPAN COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEARS 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

(Compiled by the International Federation of Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Manchester.)

Spinner—Average Wages per shift per hand in pence: 1922, 31.06; 1923, 29.51; 1924, 30.15; 1925, 30.56.

Extracts from the International Cotton Bulletin, July, 1926. Page 586-7.

January, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 20.75; Cotton 9.3; Difference 11.45.

February, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 20.75; Cotton 9.4: Difference 11.35.

March, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 20.5; Cotton 9.8; Difference 10.7.

April, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 20.5; Cotton 9.5; Difference 11.

May, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 20; Cotton 9.1; Difference 10.9.

June, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 19.25; Cotton 9.2; Difference 10.05.

July, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 18.5; Cotton 7.7; Difference 10.8.

August, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 18.25; Cotton 9.4; Difference 8.85.

September, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 18; Cotton 8.7; Difference 9.3.

October, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 19; Cotton 8.5; Difference 10.5.

November, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 18.5; Cotton 7.9; Difference 10.6.

December, 1925: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17.5; Cotton 7.4; Difference 10.1.

January, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17.5; Cotton 7.3; Difference 10.2.

February, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17.5; Cotton 7.3; Difference 10.2.

March, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17.5; Cotton 7.2; Difference 10.3.

April, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 18; Cotton 7.0; Difference 11.

May, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17.5; Cotton 6.9; Difference 10.6.

June, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 17; Cotton 7.0; Difference 10.0.

July, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 16.5; Cotton 7.0; Difference 9.5.

August, 1926: Price per lb. of L. Cloth 16; Cotton 7.1; Difference, 8.9.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, Sir N. N. Wadia said when the banks paid 6 per cent. of interest no shareholder would like to invest his money in the mill shares below 8 per cent.

SIR N. N. WADIA WAS THEN EXAMINED.

The Chairman referred the witnesses to the following question and answer in their written statement under the heading of Mill finance:—

Question.—To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to the over-capitalisation or the under-capitalisation of the mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

Answer.—The Association does not think that the present general depression in the industry as far as Bombay is concerned can be attributed to either over-capitalisation of which there are very few instances in Bombay or of under-capitalisation. Most of the mills were started with a small capital and have been extended chiefly from reserves. In many mills the original nominal capital remains the same as it was 20 or more years ago, in spite of the size of the mills having increased greatly.

The Chairman asked for the general views of the witnesses on the subject. The witnesses replied that the case of each mill must be judged on its own merits and that they could not speak for the mills of which they were not agents.

FAT DIVIDENDS.

The Chairman next referred to the question as to whether there was an unduly liberal distribution of profits by mills between 1917 and 1923 and cited instances from the Investors' Year Book, in which many mills in Bombay were stated to have paid dividends in the neighbourhood of 50 per cent.

The witnesses denied that the dividends were unduly high and that in prosperous years the shareholders were entitled to a fair share of the profits.

The Chairman said his point was that in several instances mills which had paid no dividends previously had paid fat dividends during the book period without taking into consideration their financial position and without due provision for depreciation of buildings and plants and for reserves. Was it not the duty of every industry, he asked, to anticipate lean years as well as prosperous years?

NOT A WISE POLICY.

Sir N. N. Wadia asked the Chairmon whether he was prepared to show that there were many mills, which while paying fat dividends had failed at the same time to strengthen their position.

The Chairman said he had a list of mills which appeared to have done so and their cases required some explanation. He pointed that the Millowners' Association themselves had stated in their written statement that "except for a few good mills with reserves, mills generally in Bombay are at present realising no profits and many of them are working at a loss, even without taking depreciation into consideration." That statement, Mr. Noyce contended, went to show that there were mills which had not built up their reserves during the boom period. "Does not that seem to show that the policy during the period was, to say the least, a little unwise?"

PROCEEDING AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, questioned by the Chairman as to what extent the efficiency of Indian mills was hampered by the use of old machinery, Sir Nowrojee said about 5½ ounces of yarns per spindle was made by old machinery while the modern mills made 6¾ ounces of 20s yarn.

Referring to the question as to how far the speculative purchases of spot cotton and cotton futures contributed to the present depression in the industry witness said speculative purchases in cotton were rarely indulged in by Bombay mills. Usually there was a speculative element in the cotton trade outside the mill industry. Witness denied that cotton was purchased at higher prices than those paid for export cotton.

PRODUCTION AFFECTED BY REDUCED HOURS.

Replying to a question in regard to labour condition, witness said the increased cost of

(Continued on page 9.)

FORGING FRESH FETTERS

ATTACK ON LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

While protesting against the allegation that he was taking undue advantage of the Swarajist absence and the attenuated non-official ranks Sir Alexander Muddiman never-the-less forced the House to a division and carried the day by 50 against 25 inspite of the fact that, as he himself admitted, the appeal for taking his Press Bill to the Select Committee come from "Influential quarters," being supported by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachariar. Then again the proposal itself had emanted from an eminent journalist member of the House Mr. K. C. Ray, who in a striking speech protested against the Press being singled out for chastisement, when neither the local Governments who had been found incompetent nor the ring leaders, who promited communal trouble, were taken to task. The Bill, Sir Hari Singh Gour described as a menace to the liberty of the Press and the liberty of free expression of opinion. He was for killing the Bill by its circulation but unfortunately this view received no endorsement from any considerable section of the House. Considering the temper of the House and its constitution in the absence of the Swarajists, Mr. Roy's proposal to take it to the Select Committee for critical examination and insertion of safeguards was the next best course.

The debate was certainly conducted in a spirit of moderation and speakers took particular care to accept the Home Member's main ground that a good deal of communal bitterness was caused by the mischievious writings in the press and the leaflets but where the difference of opinion arose between official and non-official benches was regarding the remedy proposed to meet the evil.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S REMEDY.

Sir Sivaswamy and Mr. Rangachariar took more kindly to the Bill than others. Lala Lajpatrai felt that this measure will leave communal situation unaffected for the real poison was communal electorates. Mr. Neogy would not hear of further power for the local Governments, who had not used even those what they possessed at present. He, in referring to the Calcutta riots, roused the wrath of Sir Alexander Muddiman by declaring how Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning. The European non-officials led by Colonel Crawford stood solidly by the side of the Home Member, while Pandit Malaviya, in a most effective speech, showed that if only an honest effort were made by the leaders for peace then proper enforcement of affairs would be brought about, than a legislative measure or even abolition of communal electorate could. He suggested as a safeguard to the abuse of Law especially in view of the past blunders of local Governments that advisory committee should advise the local Government as to the desirability of forefeiting particular leaflets.

HOME MEMBER ADAMANT.

But all this fell on deaf ears for the Home Member, intoxicated by the idea of a solid majority maintained that there was no scope for compromise. He wanted the Bill to become a permanent addition to the law of the land and would not modify its principle and therefore would not waste time by going to the Select Committee.

The Council of State wisely followed the lead of the Assembly, thanks to Sir Basil Blackett's lobby activities and did not discuss the Taxation Committee's Report by adopting the motion of adjournment moved by Dr. Ram Rau, Swarajist.

Only 60 members were present when the Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning to consider official bills introduced this session and the Bar Councils Bill. The European non-official members left their centre block to-day and occupied the front opposition benches allotted to the Swarajists. Sir Alexander Muddiman moved the consideration of his Bill which is based on the Rankin Report and gives effect to the proposal for security for costs in certain second appeals. The Home Member said the Bill was important though of not immediate urgency. If there was general desire in the House for the circulation of the Bill he would not oppose it. Authorities concerned were undoubtedly consulted about the general principle underlying the Bill but not on exact procedure now proposed in the Bill.

Sir Harisingh Gour moved the circulation of the Bill. He was stating pros and cons with regard to clauses of the Bill when the Home Member interrupting declared that if Dr. Gour continued to oppose the Bill he would withdraw his offer for circulation.

SIR HARISINGH'S LEAD.

Dr. Gour: I want to give a lead to the country by showing the defects of the Bill. (Laughter).

Dr. Gour continued his argument when the President reminded him that he was running risk of the offer being withdrawn.

Dr. Gour: I don't think, sir, the Home Member will be so unchivalrous. (Laughter).

Home Member: I do not want to muzzle the Knight from Nagpur (Laughter). But I think it is waste of time to discuss it at length at this stage.

Mr. Rangachariar considered the Bill was both unnecessary and unjust. He supported circulation.

Colonel Crawford supported tre Bill.

Sir Alexander Muddiman maintained that subordinate course were now very considerably improved and paid tribute to their work. The motion for circulation of the Bill was then put and agreed to.

The Home Member next moved and the House agreed to take into consideration the Bill amending the Provincial Insolvency Act which is based on Ranken Committee's recommendations.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

The Bill to amend Indian Succession Act was next taken up. Sir Alexander Muddiman said this bill too was based on the Civil Justice Committees recommendations and proposed to apply to Hindus in general the provisions of law already applicable in part of the country.

Sir Harisingh Gour expressed his fear that the legislation will not be popular if the effect of reducing the will to writing was that full probate duty was paid on it. He suggested Government should fix probate duty in such cases at five or ten rupees perwill to make it popular.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to discussion felt that he could not see why a villager should object to reducing to writing a will about his property when he agreed to reduce to writing the transfer of his land. As regards probate duty Sir Harisingh Gour had not read the Bill properly.

The Bill was passed with some dissentient voices.

CHECKING COMMUNALISM

Sir Alexander Muddiman next moved consideration of an important Bill to amend the Criminal Produce Code to bring all documents which offend against 153-A of the Indian Penal Code by promoting communal hatred within the scope of power of forfeiture conferred in respect of seditious documents by Section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Sir Alexander Muddiman declared that the measure was reasonable and would, he hoped, command the sympathy and support of the House. He maintained that the communal situation had grown to a pitch that but for the official precautions this would have multiplied hundred times compared with the long list of riots he recently placed on the table.

STRENGTHEN THE HANDS OF GOVERNMENT.

He was most anxious that the House should show that it was a body on the side of law and order in endeavouring to prevent terrible happenings. He did not claim that the measure would strike at the root of the trouble but if it in any way strengthened the hands of the Government and of these good thinking citizens who represent a large majority of the two communties to deal with the difficulty matter he should have the support of the House.

The Bill would not be very effective in dealing with newspapers for it would have already reached its ordinary subscribers before mischievous nature of writing was discovered. The Bill would however be useful in case of inflammatory pamphlets. The measure was immediately needed and he hoped the House would not accept dilatory motions which had been put on the paper. The Bill should be discussed here and now.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS—CHIEF OFFENDERS.

Mr. B. Das did not see the necessity for the Bill as the Government had sufficient powers already. His interpretation of the situation was that it was an Anglo-Indian press which fomented communal dissentions. Yet the Government had not prosecuted any Anglo-Indian editor.

Mr. Mahommad Yakub liked the Bill from the bottom of his heart.

At this stage Lala Lajpatrai entered the Chamber and was cheered by official benches. He took his seat on one of the back benches in the Independents block.

Sir Harisingh Gour moved circulation of the Bill. The Bill was dangerous to the liberty of the press and public. It was liable to abuse by local authority and they had recent example of such abuse of power in Bengal Government's action regarding Pundit Malaviya.

The Home Member:—It may not make considerable difference to Home Member but it will make considerable difference to the member from Nagpore. (Laughter).

SINGLING OUT THE PRESS.

Mr. K. C. Roy being the only journalist member of the House was applauded when he rose to move his motion for the Select Committee on Bill consisting of Home Member, Mr. Graham, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Neogy Mr. Dumasia, Colonel Crawford and (the mover. He did not deny that an unparalleled situation existed that objectionable writings were in circulation and that Government had right to demand some powers from the legislature. He, however, maintained that the House had right to demand careful examination of the Bill by the Select Committee which need not take more than two hours to conclude its work. Finally Mr. Roy complained that Government had singled out press in the matter. Central Government had overlooked failure of local governments to take proper precautions. It had left ring leaders alone and had only singled out press for the pillory.

LALAJI'S OPPOSITION.

Lala Lajpatrai said the bill was very serious encroachment on liberties of press. He admitted that newspapers very largely were responsible for the present communal trouble but the present Bill was no remedy and not even part remedy. "No legislation I declare" will deliberately stop communal trouble so long as leaders of two communities do not sincerely try to bring about peace."

A voice:—You have done your best already.

Lala Lajpatrai:—No, we have not exhausted our resources.

A voice:—What were you doing?

Lala Lajpatrai:—We were engaged in some other business. (Laughter).

Mr. Mohamed Yakub:—Your unity conference failed.

Lala Lajpatrai:—It came to very good conclusions.

Continuing the speaker held that good part of trouble was attributed to Hindu police or Muslim police. If this was true then this Bill by putting additional powers into hands of police would only make the situation worse. Moreover what right had Government so quietly to come and ask legislature to reinsert the very provisions which legislature deliberately annulled by repealing press Act? "I appeal to Government do not hit below the belt. Think of the permanent injury you will be doing to the liberty of the people and of the press."

Mr. Townsend (official member from Punjab) drew picture of difficulties of a district officer.

The House rose for the lunch.

Mr. Dumasia recognised necessity for the Bill, Restoration of friendly feelings between Hindus and Mahomedans was essential.

Colonel Crawford in urging immediate consideration of Bill said he could not agree to the delaying motions of two members when the communal situation was getting worse.

Mr. Rangachariar supported the motion for select committee.

HOME MEMBER IN "UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION.

Mr. Neogy complained that the Home Member had not fulfilled his promise of giving the House the views of the local Governments.

The Home Member:—I thought it would not be right to add to the communal tension by reading them but if the Hon. Member wants them I shall read.

Mr. Neogy replied that if they could not be read in the interest of communal amity that was all the greater reason why a select committee should sit and examine those views. Mr. Neogy was convinced that the Calcutta riots were to a large measure due to injudicious writings in the press but when riots broke out the Bengal Government was nowhere near Calcutta and its head was breathing the cool hill atmosphere.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—How is this relevant?

Mr. Neogy:—I know the Home Member feels uncomfortable at these statements.

The Home Member:—Nothing of the kind. I only hold that it is not relevant to the Bill.

The President called Mr. Neogy to order.

Pundit Shamlal Nehru felt that communal electorate was at the bottom of trouble and that separate representation with a joint electorate would be the solution

The President:—The Hon. Member is not in order.

Raja Ghaznafarali Khan congratulated the Government for framing the Bill

Raja Ghaznafarali said he wanted to show that as the time for election was coming the need for the Bill was urgent. The speaker would not oppose Mr. Roy's motion ofr a select committee if the bill could be passed this session. He would also be prepared to vote for restricting its operation to a definite period.

The motion for sending the Bill to Select Committee was defeated and further discussion on the bill will be proceeded with.—A. P.

INDIA'S DELEGATION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PERSONEL INCLUDES FOUR INDIANS

SIMLA. Aug. 24.

The Council of State reassembled today when official bills introduced a few days ago were taken into consideration and passed.

At the outset Mr. S. R Das announced the complete personnel of India's delegation to the League of Nations namely Sir William Vincent, Maharaja of Kapurthala and Sheikh Abdul Qadir as delegates and the following as substitute delegates Sir Edward Chamier, Sir C P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir B. K Mullick. Mr Das said that it had throughout been the aim of the Secretary of State to secure representation of Indian sentiment in the Indian delegation and for this reason two Indians had been selected each year to serve among the three delegates. With regard to the leadership of the delegation somewhat different considerations arose. The discussion at the meeting of the Assembly invariably included in their scope difficult questions of foreign policy and international relations. For these in the case of India the present constitutional arrangements the Secretary of State was responsible and as a member of the British Cabinet he was of necessity fully acquainted with the trend of policy of His Majesty's Government in regard to these matters. It had accordingly been customary to appoint persons to lead the delegation who in addition to possessing personal knowledge of India and Indian conditions had been in a position to appreciate the guiding principles of His Majesty's Government's foreign policy and were thereby specially qualified to carry out the responsibilities devolving on the Secretary of State in this regard. This system had worked satisfactorily in the past and present circumstances and it was thought unnecesary to depart from it. The Secretary of State had in consultation with the Government of India decided to increase the number of substitute delegates for this year's session from one to three. Thus in comparison with the last year enlarging the personnel of the Indian delegation from four to six, and the number of Indians on the delegation from two to four. The advantages of appointing substitute delegates was brought to notice by the delegates of India after the last two meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations. The question of continuing this practice in future and of the number of substitutes ordinarily required would be examined after the experience of the conditions at meetings this year.—(A. P.)

RUSSIA'S AIR STRENGTH

MENACE TO INDIA THROUGH AFGHANISTAN.

"MORNING POST'S" FEARS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Russia's air strength in regard to which she ranks as the first class power with twelve to fifteen hundred machines and the fact that four millions sterling were allotted last year for aerial research and construction is drawn attention to by the "Morning Post" which declares that India will be menaced if the Amir of Afghanistan succumbs to the Soviet influence especially with Moscow aerially linked with Kabul via Kharkov Baku and Termez,—Reuter's Special.

CHANGES IN SOVIET MILITARY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Moscow.—Zoff, member of the revolutionary Military Council and the Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the Red Fleet has been superseded by Muklevitch, former acting Chief of Military and Air Force. The Central Administration of the Red Army has been reorganised. Kameneff, member of the Revolutionary Military Council and Chief Inspector of the Red Army has been appointed head of the Central Administration and Levitcheff, ex-head of Central Administration prior to the reorganisation, has been appointed to succeed Kameneff in his previous post.—Reuter.

POLAND AND THE LEAGUE

WILL SHE WITHDRAW?

LONDON, August 25.

Warsaw.—The Foreign Minister, Zaleski is shortly leaving for Geneva to attend the League meeting. Poland's claim for permanent seat on the Council is generally urged by the newspapers. The Radical 'Glosprawdy" which is understood to be in touch with Marshal Pilsudski says that it will be better for Poland to withdraw from the League than accept empty compromise on the subject of reorganisation of the Council. "Dziennik Poznanski" an organ of the Posen farmers declares that Poland cannot be content with anything less than a permanent seat similar to that of Germany. The Conservative "Czas" says that Poland's position will be improved if Spain insists on a permanent seat.—Reuter.

SPAIN'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Senor Yanguas' announcement that he would not attend the League meetings at Geneva, does not promise well for a smooth discussion on the question of Germany's election to a seat on the Council. The claims of Poland and Spain to permanent seats, have been recently given prominence and though it is likely that Poland may consent to a compromise, there have been no signs of yielding in the case of Spain. Indeed the possibility has been discussed of Spain retiring from the League if Germany is elected. The recent pronouncement of Gen. Primo de Rivera that Tangier ought to be included in the Spanish protectorate has caused astonishment in France, where the claim is regarded as counter-bargaining in the Council seat discussions.

The importance of the Cabinet meeting at which Senor Yanguas announced his decision not to go to Geneva, is emphasised by a Madrid message which says that in spite of the temperature of 105 in the shade, King Alfonso remained in the capital to preside over the Cabinet meeting. The British Ambassador is proceeding to Madrid this season, from San Sabastian which is the Court's summer residence. Senor Yanguas at the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting said that the deliberations related to Tangier and the League of Nations and dwelt on the worldwide interest of Gen. Primo de Rivera's pronouncement. He said that the meeting at Geneva on 30th August, when the Committee would discuss the question of seats, was the culminating event in international politics and was the most important for Spain. He regretted that the diplomatic relations now proceeding prevented a fuller statement.—Reuter.

JOHN G. S. MACNEILL DEAD

Dublin.—John Gordon Swift-Macneill is dead.—Reuter.

John G. S. Macneill was born in Dublin on March 11, 1849. After passing through the Trinity College, Dublin and Christ Church, Oxford with distinctions, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1876. He worked in various capacities, as Professor of Constitutional Law since 1909, clerk of convocation since 1910, and Dean of Faculty of Law National University of Ireland since 1912. As a member of Parliament from S. Donegal, 1887-1918, he did much useful work and was commended by Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, as Premier, in the House of Commons for his success in procuring the abolition of flogging in the Royal Navy He is the author of a number of legal, political and other books.

GREEK SITUATION

PANGALOS FATE

SUBJECTED TO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Athens.—Looking pale and uneasy Pangalos who was accompanied by his wife was subjected to a hostile demonstration by crowds which with very great difficulty were kept in restraint by the police as the ex-Dictator was taken to Phalerum whence he was taken on board the steamer to Aegina where he will be imprisoned. Pangalos interviewed said that he had been in solitary confinement since his arrest and so he knew nothing. He welcomed an inquiry into charges against him.

Kondouriotis has resumed the presidency.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST KEMAL'S LIFE.

CONSTANTINOPLE TRIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that in the course of the trial of the ex-members of the Committee of Union and Progress who were charged with instigating the conspiracy against the life of Mustapha Kemal, the Public Prosecutor reading the document of 24 pages reviewed the Committee's history and ascribed to its moral effect the fatal consequences following Turkey's participation in the great war on the side of the Central powers. The prosecutor demanded that four of the accused should be sentenced to death, seven should be banished and the remainder should be acquitted.—Reuter.

ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN.

A FRENCH AIRMAN'S FEAT

LONDON, August 25.

Paris.—World's altitude record has been beaten by French airman Callizo who ascended a height of over seven and three-quarter miles. Callizo had been training for many weeks accustoming his body to rapid rarefaction of the air in diving bell but largely owing to fatigue he descended too quickly and was immediately seized with terrible pains and removed to hospital. Altogether he was in air for 2 3/4 hours. The difficulty of the flight is shown by the fact that he took over 20 minutes to ascend the last 300 yards. The thermometer in aeroplane at the extreme point of the flight registered 90 degrees of frost (Fahrenheit). The airman was equipped with Oxygen apparatus.—Reuter's Special.

A message from Brest says that tug "Iroise" has sailed to continue operations to salve gold from liner "Egypt."—Reuter.

NO MESSAGE FROM MEXICO.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Rome.—The Vatican announces that no communication has been received from the Hexican episcopal leaders, with regard to reported negotiations with President Calles. It is added that no instructions have been given to the Mexican bishops authorising them to change the policy of the Roman Catholic Church towards laity laws of Mexico.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESIDENT OF REPARATIONS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—Chapsal, France, has been unanimously elected President of the Reparations Commission in succession to M. Barthou.—Reuter.

VALENTINO'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

New York.—An enormous crowd in pouring rain this afternoon awaited the admittance into the mortuary in the chapel where Valentinos' body lies in state. The rush was so great that hundreds of women fainted. A heavy plate glass on window of the broadway entrance was smashed and three women and three policemen were gashed by glass.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MANAGER RELEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company learns from Shanghai that Mr. Moore, Manager of the Asiatic Petroleum installation who had been carried off by bandits with which members of the Kuomichun army are believed to be connected has been released and is quite well. Bandits threatened to kill him if they did not receive 40,000 dollars.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO BUDAPEST FORGERIES.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Budapest.—The appeal court has confirmed the judgment of the lower court in all points in the case of the franc forgeries mentioned on the 26th May. The sentences on George, adviser, Geographical Institute and Raba, ex-Secretary to Prince Windischgraetz have been reduced from two years to 18 months and from 18 months to a year imprisonment respectively.—Reuter.

A ROMANCE FROM LIFE

SELLS HERSELF FOR LOVE.

LOVER'S ATTEMPT TO RESCUE GIRL.

A romance from real life, the facts of which centre round a young Hindu girl of 17 who, in order to save her lover from starvation, agreed to sell herself to an old man, and thereafter made repeated attempts to rejoin her lover, the failure of which led the latter in desperation to do away with a Brahmin youth to remove the obstacle from their path, was disclosed in a case which came up before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court.

Manibai, the heroine of the case, was left an orphan at such a tender age that she has no recollection of her parents or their caste. Thereafter, she was brought up by a charitably disposed Bania of Dhandhuka in Ahmedabad District, who married her at the age of 9 to a young Bania in another village. At 14 she had the misfortune to lose her husband. While she was living a widow's life in the same family, she became acquainted with a young Brahmin named Nanalal, and this friendship subsequently ripened into a strong passion of love resulting in illicit relations between them. This fact became the scandal of the village, and at the request of her husband's family she was recalled by those who had originally brought her up. The latter then wanted to re-marry her to a rich man of Bombay with a view to earn some money, but the girl refused to marry anybody except her lover Nanalal. She was, therefore, given in marriage to Nanalal for Rs. 200.

SELLING HERSELF FOR LOVE.

The young couple then started life in poverty, and for sometime lived with Nanalal's cousin at Ajarpura village in Anand Taluka. But driven to the last penny of their resources, the girl suggested, as a last resort, that her husband should get some money by selling her to some one, and that she would subsequently give a slip to her new husband and rejoin her lover, failing which the latter was to take steps to regain her Mani was accordingly married for Rs. 1,500 to one Bhaishanker, an old Brahmin priest who was running a private school in the village of Makrana near Viramgam. Her name was changed to Kamala, evidently to conceal her antecedents.

It was however, an impossibility for the girl to escape, for she was, so to say, in a lion's cage. Her old husband was keeping a close surveillance over her, and had instructed his nephew Mohanlal never to leave her unguarded. Her lover, therefore, made various attempts to bring about her release. He at first started a dairy in the Makrana in order to get an opportunity. Being frustrated in this plan, he employed sorcerers and magicians to bring about the death of her new husband. These and other means having proved unsuccessful, the young man, in his desperate frame of mind even thought of suicide, but was restrained by his passion for his girl, and untimately determined to do away with Mohanlal, the nephew who was keeping a strict watch over her.

Nanalal accordingly sent for Mohanlal to Ahmedabad under a false inducement of procuring him a wife, and taking him to a village did him to death with the help of a hireling named Fata Hati of the Dharala tribe. From certain clues, the police arrested both of them, and also the former's cousin who had helped in the conspiracy by suggesting the plot. The lover and his accomplice first made a confession which, however, they subsequently retracted.

"HANG ME, BUT SAVE MY LOVER."

But the girl in her evidence in the Sessions Court made a clean breast of everything, and implored the judge with folded hands saying: "If any one is to be punished for the offence, send me to the gallows, but save my Nanalal who has suffered all this for my sake." She even repeatedly expressed a desire to go back and live with her lover.

The whole case rested mainly on the girl's confession about which the Sessions Judge remarked: "When a woman with such strong affections comes forward and voluntarily narrates details which have the effect of tightening the rope round her lover's neck, there appears to be no reason why she should be believed."

The Sessions Judge accordingly convicted Nanalal and his accomplice, the Dharala, both of whom were sentenced to transportation for life. The third accused was acquitted.

Against this, the second accused applied to the High Court to admit an appeal on the grounds that he was induced to accompany the first accused under false pretences, not knowing the latter's intentions, and that though present he had taken no part in the assault.

On these contentions their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ENGLAND AND RUBBER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Mr. Henderson, President of the New York Rubber Exchange who has just returned from England, urges the Americans to forget the ill-feeling against Britain as he believes that the curtailment of the rubber export cannot be construed as aimed against America. He declares that the British do not desire a repetition of the last year's market but wish to foster stabilisation for the benefit of the rubber industry all over the world.—Reuter.

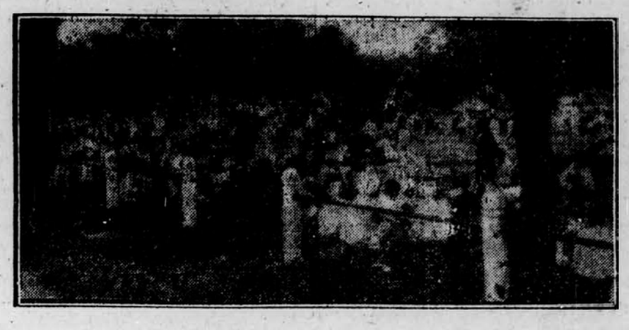
APPLICATION AGAINST DISCHARGE OF SPENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

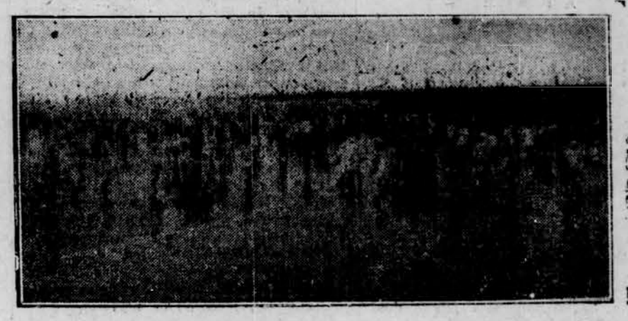
On Thursday before the High Court closes for a long vacation an application will be made before the Criminal Bench against the decision of the District Magistrate of Alipur discharging J.S. Spence, Assistant, Gouripore Jute Mill.—A.P.

COCOANUT DAY SCENES.

Bombay Chronicle Photos.
A view of the enormous crowds which thronged the Cocoanut Fair held on the maidan opposite the Municipal offices on Monday (Narali Pournima).



A quiet corner of the maidan, where the holiday-makers were to be seen taking some rest as well as refreshments.



Crowds on the sands near the Church Gate station making offerings of cocoanuts to the sea-god.

"AN OUTRAGE ON HUMANITY"

SHOOTING INJURED ANIMALS IN PUBLIC

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST LEGISLATION

GOVERNOR URGED TO WITH HOLD ASSENT TO BILL.

Under the joint auspices of the Mahajan Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Good Life League (Parsi), the Hindu Mahasabha, the Shroff Association, Native Share and Stock Brokers Association, Mohomedan Education Conference (Bom. Pres. Southern Div), The Jain Association of India, Central Labour Board (18 Associations), Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Mahajan, the Jain Swetamber Conference, Hack Victoria Owners Association, the Bombay Pinjrapole, the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Grain Dealers Association, the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, Rathestar Mandal (Parsi), Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan, Gum Merchants Association, Ghatkoper Jivadaya Khata, Sugar Merchants' Associations, Pashu Rakhshaka Sanstha, Gaurakshak Mandali, Shri Govardhan Sanstha, Khurshed Mandal (Parsi), Gotras Bhikhas, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Friendly Union, Ghatkoper Congress Committee, Zaveri Mandal, Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Volunteer Corps, Anucampa Fund, Sahityabhilashi Mandal and Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, a public meeting was held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday in the Marwadi Vidyalava Hall, to protest against the passing of the inhuman Bombay Ciy Police Act Amendment Bill empowering police officers to shoot injured animals in public streets.

Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwala presided. Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, J. J. Vimadalal, Mavji Govindji, Lalji Naranji, Balubhai Desai, Gulabchand Devchand and others addressed the meeting.

PUBLIC FEELING RUDELY SHOCKED.

At the outset the president outlined the policy of the Government as defined in the amendment bill to the Bombay City Police Act passed in the last Sessions of the Bombay Legislature.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar then moved:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the hurried passing of Bill No. V. to amend the Bombay City Police Act so as to empower the police officers to shoot injured animals in public street and firmly holds that the Bill even as modified by the Select Committee is unjust inhumane and unnecessary."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Jayakar said that the Government had in such a way hurried through the bill as had allowed no time to the public either to consider it or to protest against it. Still, the Hindu Mahasabha of Bombay had sent its protest against the bill in time. But not mindful of the sentiments of Indian people, the Government had taken resort to the exceptional method of passing the bill into an Act with unaccountable hurry. The Government had by rushing through the Act rudely violated the sentiments of the people.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal seconding the resolution said that the passing of the bill into an Act was a great scandal.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth and Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal further supported the resolution.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved.

That this public meeting representing all communities and classes of people is in entire agreement with and adopts the memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Bombay Humanitarian League and other public bodies and considers the Bill to be highly offensive to the religious sentiments of Hindus and Jains and to the humanitarian feelings of a large number of His Majesty's subjects and urges upon His Excellency the Governor to withhold assent to the said bill in pursuance of the avowed policy of the Government not to interfere with the religious pursuits and feelings of His Majesty's subjects and further requests the Government to direct police officers to send such injured animals to Pinjarapole or Veterinary hospital for shelter and treatment.

Mr. Maneck Dadachanjee seconding the resolution asked his hearers to rely upon the good sense of the Governor who, the speaker was sure, would not give his assent to the inhuman piece of legislation in face of the strong public opinion against it.

Mr. A. N. Surve supported the resolution.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, did not have any faith in passing resolutions but exhorted the audience to return Swarajists in such numbers as to enable them to remove the inhuman legislation from the Statute-Book.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal then moved a resolution authorizing the conveners of the meeting to arrange for a deputation to wait upon the Governor and to acquaint him with the feelings of the people in the matter.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

The representatives of the humanitarian, mercantile, social and communal associations of Bombay have sent a memorial to H.E. the Governor of Bombay against the Bombay City Police Act Amendment Bill. They say:

The hurried passage in the Bombay Council of the Bill to authorize Police Officers to shoot injured animals in public streets has given a rude shock to the religious and humanitarian feelings of a very large number of Indians. The Bill was introduced abruptly in the Council without consulting public Associations and bodies directly or indirectly concerned with it, as is the procedure generally adoped in case of even Government bills.

The Bill in the Council met with great opposition and many influential, social humanitarian and commercial Associations wired their protest to the President of the Council, in utter disregard of which the bill was referred to a Select Committee.

FLOUTING OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Out of the eleven members of the Select Committee four members signed the report subject to minutes of dissent which fact was ignored during the further progress of the Bill. In the face of so much genuine opposition and in the absence of any urgency whatsover, the undue and unjust hurry with which the Bill was carried through in the Council was most unjustified and showed a regrettable scouting of the deep sentiments of a very large number of Indians. The killing of animals under any circumstances is considered by the Hindus and Jains of India as a sin according to their religion and in view of the avowed policy of Government to respect the religious sentiments of its subjects the Bill ought never to have become law, once it was apparent as it ought to have been from the start, that it involved interference with the religious views and feelings of a vast majority of the population not only of the Presidency but also of the country at large.

The main purpose for which Pinjrapoles and Veterinary hospitals are conducted in Bombay at huge cost by the philanthropic of the City, is to provide life-long shelter and proper treatment to disabled, infirm and injured animals and therefore, the only proper course ought to have been to direct the police to send such cases of injured animals to the Pinjrapole or the Veterinary Hospital as the case may be. An amendment to this effect was moved by one of the members but was rejected.

A CRUEL AND UNJUSTIFIABLE MEASURE.

According to the beliefs of a vast number of the people of the land, it is most cruel and unjustifiable to shoot dumb animals at a time when they call for the highest care and kindness from mankind whom they serve life-long, under the pretext of relieving them out of agony. According to law similar action in the case of human beings would not only be unjustifiable but would be considered the most serious of crimes, viz., murder punishable with death. The opinion of a Veterinary Surgeon as to the chances of survival could be treated as more than a surmise, and cases have been known where animals given up as hopeless by the Veterinary Surgeon have recovered under kind and efficient treatment and have lived for years in good health after the Veterinary Surgeon had declared that killing them was the only means of relieving suffering.

The exclusion of cows and bulls from the Bill will not make any material change in its operation since the animals that are likely to be victims will be horses and bullocks who are plying in public streets.

In view of all these facts and the very great unrest felt among the Hindu, Jain and the humanitarian public at the passing of the Bill the withholding of the Governor's assent to the Bill is necessary.

BARODA PRINCE AT POONA

OPENS A NEW DISPENSARY

Prince Dhairyashilrao Gaekwar of Baroda performed the opening ceremony on Sunday last of a new dispensary at Poona. Dr. P.R. Chaubal, L.R.C.P., who was for a time Personal Physician to H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and Civil Surgeon at Navsari, was warmly complimented by the Prince upon his idea of settling down in Poona after experience of State service both in Baroda and Kolhapur. Dr. Chaubal was the Chief Medical Officer of the latter State before he decided upon coming to Poona. He has had experience of surgical work in Cheltenham and other places in England and it is hoped his skill as a surgeon will be freely available to poor patients.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS WIN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In a macth between Somerset and Australians which began at Taunton on Saturday the visitors won by 56 runs. Somerset 153 and 245. Australians 225 and 229 for 4 wickets declared.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In the Australians second innings Collins made 60. In Somerset's second innings Lyon was the top scorer with 136 and Grimmett took three wickets for 85.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET. MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Following are the results of the county cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Yorkshire: Surrey won on the first innings. Yorkshire 274. (Holmes 51 Sutcliffe 71.) and 265 for the loss of no wicket. (Holmes 127, Sutcliffe 131.) Surrey 355 for 9 declared. (Fender 72).

Essex versus Gloucester: Essex won on the first innings. Gloucester 228. (Smith 89 Mills 63. Nichol 7 for 90) and 313 for 4. (Dipper 50 Smith 86 Seabrook 132). Essex 471. (F. Gilligan 8 not out).

Derbyshire versus Kent: Derby won on the first innings. Kent 273 and 339 for 9 declared. (Hardinge 83 J. Bryan 52 Hubble 55 not out Lee 5 for 87.) Derby 413 and 61 for 1.

Glamorgan versus Worcestershire: Glamorgan won on the first innings. Glamorgan 272 for 5 declared. (Turnbull 106 not out). Worcester 95. (Mercer 6 for 33), followed on and made 52 for 4.

Warwick versus Sussex: Sussex won on the first innings. Sussex 371. (Tate 73, A.H. Gilligan 66. Bowley 106) and 157. (Tate 65 Mayer 4 for 43). Warwick 344. (Fiddiangreen 95) and 71 for 5. (A.E. Gilligan five for 32.)

Lancashire versus Hampshire: Lancashire won by 8 wickets. Hampshire 109 and 361. Livsey 54 Mead 132 not out) Macdonald 5 for 138 R. Tyldesley 4 for 53). Lancashire 316 for 7 declared and 108 for 2. (Hallows 51 not out).

Notts versus Middlesex: Notts won by 14 runs. Notts 387, and 190 for 6 declared. (Whysall 108). Middlesex 209 and 354. (Allen 103 Hendren 82 Mann 54 S. Staples five for 75.—Reuter.

BREACHES ON CHINDWARA NAGPUR SECTION.

TRANSHIPMENT OF PASSENGERS ARRANGED.

CHINDWARA, Aug. 25.

The D. C. O. Nainpur wires as follows:—The transhipment of passengers, mails and of parcels has since been arranged from this morning over the bridge between Chindwara and Linga on the Chindwara Nagpur section which was seriously damaged. Only 154 Up and 163 Down Passenger trains are being transhipped in the morning. 164 Up and 153 Down Passengers will not be transhipped. It is expected to resume through running about the 3rd of September.

S. INDIA PLANTERS' MEETING.

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

The 33rd annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India commenced this evening at the Mayo Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Fowke. Those present included members and representatives of the district associations, the British Resident, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Col. M. R. Walsh, Dr. Forster and Dr. Norris of the Indian Institute of Science. The Hon. Mr. Pears welcomed the delegates in a long speech which was mostly confined to questions of labour supply and means of communication. After suggesting various means whereby better attractions could be offered to outside labourers he referred to roads and railways in Coorg and Mysore and said: "The whole problem was discussed last year in great detail with Sir Clement Hindley. At his instance the Railway Board are lending the services of one senior engineer to the South Indian Railway to undertake reconnaissance survey of extension for Tellicherry-Manantoddy line towards Makut in Coorg. This engineer will also supervise the survey of a line in the Anamalais from Chalakudi to Valparai."—A.P.

INDIAN TEXTILE WORKERS.

INTERNATIONAL DEPUTATION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

At the Conference of United Textile Workers' Association at Southport, Mr. T. McCall announced that the International Textilt Workers' Association had decided to send deputations to India and America to enquire into conditions of cotton industry there, and that it was intended to include the homes of the workers in India as well as the mills in the scope of the enquiry.

Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., urged that textile workers of Lancashire should use all their inbuence to improve the position of workers in India. He said that if the wages of those workers could be increased by three halfpence per day it was questionable whether there would be a single loom or spindle formerly working on India goods would be stopped in England. While in India the deputation would help in the organisation of the workers there. The success of the recent Bombay strike was largely due to the quick assistance by the International Association. Meanwhile workers in Lancashire must keep their eyes on the political aspect of things in India.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL LEAVES ENGLAND

LONDON, Auguts 25.

King Feisal left London this morning and was bade farewell by Prince Ghazi Jafarpasha and a number of Arab notables in London. Major-General Sir Hanbury Williams and Col. De Savage representing the King and Colonial Office respectively. It is understood that King Feisal intends to make a stay of three weeks at Montreux before returning to Baghdad. He will visit Geneva during the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly of the League.—Reuter's Special.

BHAVNAGAR'S ACTING PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL

Photo by G. S. A.

Rao Bahadur Tribhuvandas K. Trivedi who has been appointed to act as President of the Council of State administration of Bhavnagar during the absence in England of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.

CALCUTTA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The Sessions Judge of Alipur to day disposed of the Garpar second riot case in which eight Mahomedans were charged with rioting during the communal riots in Calcutta. Accepting the verdict of the jury the judge acquitted one and convicted the rest. On account of their youth two of the accused were dealt with under the First Offenders' Act and the remaining five were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Gibraltar.—The sister cruisers "Emerald" and "Enterprise" have sailed for the East Indies station. The "Emerald" last week satisfactorily completed its trials following extensive repairs to plating. The "Enterprise" during last four months was attached to the Atlantic Fleet.

Death has occurred of widow of Sir George Edward Knox, ex-judge of the Allahabad High Court.—Reuter.

Athens.—Drachma distinctly appreciated to-day.—Reuter.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

labour contributed a great deal to the increased cost of production. The decreased hours from 12 to 10 had resulted on the average in 13 per cent. less production over all departments. Besides under the Workmen's Compensation Act employers had to pay 3 annas to 4 annas per cent. on the total amount of wages and the total premia paid by about 60 mills was Rs. 125,000 a year.

Witness further stated that the distribution of bonuses between 1918-23 was warranted by the flourishing condition of the industry but this had made it difficult for Bombay mills now to adjust wages to correspond with the fall in the cost of living from 1920-25.

Sir Nowrojee then protested vehemently against the attitude of the Government of India for enacting legislation almost every year in one shape or other to put down the industry instead of encouraging it.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WAGES.

Mr. Maloney then submitted a statement showing the wages to a spinner and weaver in Japan and in India for doing the same amount of work which showed that in Bombay a spinner was paid Rs. 1-0-4 while in Japan Re. 1-7-6 for doing the same amount of work. Also a weaver was paid Rs. 1-11-8 while in Japan Rs. 1-4-9 for producing the same quantity of work.

FAILURE OF HOUSING SCHEME.

Proceeding further in regard to the labour question, Sir Nowrojee said some of the Bombay mills had provided chawls for their workmen. At present they were not developing this practice because Government of Bombay had undertaken to solve the housing problem and a contribution of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 lakhs was paid by the mills towards the scheme. Unfortunately, he said, the scheme had proved an expensive and conspicuous failure.

The economic rent was too high for the poor workmen to pay and the mill operatives were frightened to occupy because not only the rent was high but they were asked to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India on an eight anna stamp paper for the tenancy.

Referring to Japanese competition Sir Nowrojee again emphasised that on humanitarian grounds women should not be employed on night work. In Japan women were employed from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. while in India they were not employed between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.

The representatives of the Mill-owners' Association were further of opinion that it was not advisable at present owing to aversion of night work and the prohibition of employment of women on night work to introduce double shift working in the Bombay mills.

Replying to Raja Har Kishan Kaul, Sir Nowrojee said he was unable to say whether the workmen felt at home in Government built chawls.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAGES.

Asked by Mr. Subba Rao whether it was possible to standardise the wages in Bombay mills, Sir Nowrojee replied, there was already a coal strike in England and he would not like to have a similar strike here.

Witness continuing objected to the frequency of casual absence without notice of the workmen. They won't ask for leave, he said, but simply sit at home. If there was reasonable cause the mill-owners were prepared to give them leave. The seasonal absence of workmen was from May to August when they migrated home. He could not give the seasonal variation of labour approximately as the mill-owners had no data.

HAMPERING WORK BY LEGISLATION.

Sir Nowrojee again protested against the Government legislation which compelled them to fill up various kinds of forms. There was no country in the world where so many kinds of forms were filled up by the mills as it was done in Bombay, and that too every month. For instance, he said, they had to fill up forms and submit them to the Government stating what kind of yarn and what kind and quantity of cloth the mills manufactured every month. The mills, he submitted, were too busy with their own work to fill up these forms. This practice, he said, did not exist even in Lancashire.

Replying to Mr. Mazumdar witness said if there was a good boy he would take him for technical education in his mills.

The Committee then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The general meeting of the shareholders on the local register of the Imperial Bank of India was held in the Bombay at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding. The meeting re-elected, Mr. E J Bunbury and Mr. H. H. Sawyer, the two retiring Directors of the Bank. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

MAHOMED ALI ON COMMUNAL SILLINESS.

TOOLS OF PLACE-HUNTERS.

DELHI, Aug. 25.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press regarding the agitation for the stoppage of music before mosques, Maulana Mohd Ali said that the question would never have arisen if the two communities were not in this frightfully bad temper. He considered it particularly foolish of Mussalmans to make the stoppage of music before mosques as a sort of a counter agitation to the Hindu agitation for stoppage of cow killing. It was much easier to stop music before mosques, and it cost nothing. While it was very difficult to prevent poor and needy meat-eating Muslims from buying beef for their food which was much cheaper than mutton. If beef was to be entirely excluded from the menu of the Muslims, the meat bill of the community was bound to rise considerably.

MUSIC AND COW SLAUGHTER.

From time to time, there had been a recrudescence of anti-cow killing agitation, and curiously enough while every day slaughter of cows was apparently tolerated, far greater fuss was made over a few additional cows killed for religious sacrificial purposes. He had all along desired that Mussalmans should as far as possible avoid cow killing out of deference to Hindu sentiments, however unreasonable it might appear to them. He did not wish them to sell their right rather than surrender it by an act of unbought grace, and sell it at a price of the stoppage of music before mosques was to make a very bad bargain as music before mosques would not have arisen if the two communities had not been suffering from an abnormal fit of temper. Thousands of Hindu and Moslem processions, religious and domestic, used to pass before the mosques in many places without let or hindrance, because it did not then occur to any Hindus to stop such procession particularly before a mosque and make as much hideous noise as possible there just when the congregational prayers were going on. But now such things did take place, and the question of music before mosques had been taken up by impatient people on both sides as one issue on which the strength of the two communities was to be tried.

"SURRENDER TO GOOD SENSE".

Neither the Hindus nor Muslims were apparently willing to surrender to each other. He only wished that they would surrender to neither, but surrender to good sense and recognize the claims of good-fellowship. Neither community could maintain silly warfare for long, and allow its members to be beaten and battered, crushed and killed, just for the fun of beating a tom tom before a mosque, or for the fun of stopping it as a sign of communal strength. These were not only signs of communal silliness, but such silliness in masses was not likely to disappear a minute before the would—be—political leaders of the two communities cease to use masses as their tools in the vile cause of their self-arrandizement. But alas, this little breed of men had succeeded far beyond what he had expected in 1923, but he thought their success itself would work out their ruin. People would refuse to spend thousands of rupees in fighting communal cases in court, in going to prison, or in being hanged just for the fun of seeing their leaders returning by thumping majorities to the Councils and the Assembly, and welcoming them on their tours throughout the country with loud cheers and thick garlands.

At present, masses were suffering from a sort of remittent fever. When the fever had run its course the patient would be left a bag of bones with very low temperature to regain his health by slow degrees.

LEPROSY RELIEF.

RANCHI, Aug. 23.

A Provincial Committee has been formed to receive and expend funds received from the Indian Council of British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Subscription amounting to Rs. 170,781 were raised and it has been decided to open clinics for treatment of leprosy at Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Cuttack.—A.P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A DEBATE

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a public discussion on the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was held on Thursday last at the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It was initiated by Mr. C. S. Deole and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, presided.

Mr. Deole could not understand why the scheme for gold currency proposed by the officials of the Finance Department could not find favour with the Commission. He dealt with the six defects of the Scheme pointed out by the Commission and said that £103 millions worth of gold required for introducing the scheme through all its stages should not cause great curtailment in the supplies of credit and fall in gold prices throughout the world. According to his information the present stock of Gold in Reserves and Gold Money amounted to more than £3800 millions. Therefore in his opinion absorption of £103 millions of Gold should not occasion wide fluctuations in prices and interest rates. Besides, the use of this amount of gold was to be spread over a period of ten years and consequently the chances of the hardships apprehended by the Commission were minimized. No doubt some pressure was sure to be felt in some quarters but that should not have deterred the commission from accepting a scheme which would certainly have weaned the uninstructed public of India from the uneconomic habits of hoarding and disinclination to investment.

Mr. Deole was favourable to the idea of having a separate Reserve Bank of India as he wanted it to be made more amendable to Indian public opinion than the present Imperial Bank of India. He was, therefore, against the Imperial Bank's shareholders being given the opportunity of subscribing to the capital stock of the Central Bank. As for exchange ratio Mr. Deole said that it should be stabilised nearest to the present ruling rate. Although the Government of India had manipulated to a certain extent, he felt that 1s. 6d. was nearer to the present ruling rate than 1s. 4d. Sir Purshottamdas admitted that the lower ratio would severely hit the consumers but his opinion was that only 21 p.c. of the people were consumers and 79 p.c. were producers, being agriculturists. Mr. Deole showed by a reference to Census Statistics that 79 p. c. of the agriculturists contained in them a large percentage of farm servants and field labourers and if this percentage was increased by small holders who were more consumers than producers. the real percentage of consumers would come to about 79 p. c. Mr. Deole in conclusion, therefore, urged that in fixing the exchange ratio, the interests of the community would be better served by concentrating more on the interests of consumers than those of producers.

AN UNWORKABLE SCHEME.

Mr. B. F. Madon, who followed Mr. Deole. vehemently attacked the gold currency scheme of the Finance Department and expressed his deliberate opinion that it was unworkable. It would have been a very costly scheme costing about Rs. 9 crores yearly as interest charges which would never have been sanctioned by the Indian Legislature. The scheme wanted to reduce silver currency, the circulation of which per head was lower in India than either in England or U. S. A. In his opinion the Gold Bullion Standard was also not a right currency system.

Prof. R. M. Joshi said that the present exchange rate was the result of artificial management and that agriculturists would be hard hit, as they would get less rupees for their produce, if the exchange was not stabilised at 1s. 4d.

The chairman, Dr. Ambedkar. in his concluding remarks laid stress on the difference between wealth and welfare and pointed out that they did not always go together. In his opinion falling prices were more conducive to the welfare of the community than rising prices and that the former demanded greater efficiency from industrialists than the latter.

In reply to Prof. Joshi's argument of less rupees going into the pockets of the agriculturists the chairman said that the cost of production to the agriculturists would also be less. The greatest corrective of the present currency system was the effective limitation of rupees and that was not well provided for by the Gold Bullion Standard. But situated as India was, the Bullion Standard would place the country on a proper standard leaving it to the legislatures whether to introduce gold currency later on or not.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST HURRY.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have addressed a despatch to the Finance Department, Government of India in confirmation of the Committee's previous telegram on the subject of the Currency Commission's recommendations. After examining the recommendations in detail the Committee conclude as follows:—

The Committee do not wish to examine the question further as it has, in their opinion, been abundantly proved that the case for 1/6d. has been based on extremely insufficient and unconvincing materials. They are strongly opposed to the present hasty legislation by which it is proposed to recognise 1/6d. as the permanent gold value of the rupee. At all events, sufficient opportunity should have been given to the public to express their views on the finding of the Commission. It is amazing that legislative proposals should have been formulated and laid before the Legislature even before the appendices to the volume of Commission's Report and the volume containing the evidence have been made available to the public. The procedure adopted is in the opinion of the Committee gravely exceptional. In the circumstances, they most emphatically convey their strong protest against the measure and suggest that the Government of India should be good enough not to press this Bill through the present session of the Legislature.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

OFFICIAL REASONING ABSOLUTELY UNCONVINCING.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to the Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department:—

"Board of Marwari Chamber strongly condemn Government's hasty action in announcing ready-made decisions and introducing legislation on the majority recommendations of Currency Commission before Indian opinion has had time to crystallise itself. This action becomes more condemnable in view of the fact that proposed legislation fixes exchange at the ratio of eighteen pence, to which whole mass of Indian public opinion has been consistently and almost unanimously opposed and towards which Government's partiality has been well-known. Board are extremely disappointed with most of Currency Commission recommendations, especially with those relating to fixing of exchange at eighteen-pence and giving Currency Authority option to sell exchange instead of gold not only during transitional period but permanently. Board are equally opposed to the recommendations suggesting the removal of the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign and that of establishment of a new state Bank. Reasoning advanced in favour of eighteen-pence and against sixteen-pence is absolutely unconvincing and reads like special pleading based on a series of half truths. The primary argument of adjustments having taken place owing to exchange having remained pegged, to the de facto ratio, cited in support of recommended ratio, cannot be relied upon by Government for it ultimately amounts to saying: "because Government have kept exchange at eighteen-pence India must adhere to the continuing rate." The attitude of Government prior to appointment of Commission, as revealed by official documents published as appendices to Currency Report viewed in the light of subsequent official announcements confirms the worst fears of the public. Board most emphatically urge upon Government to postpone legislation on Currency Report till the next session of the Assembly and respectfully warn them that by fixing eighteen-pence ratio, Government will be losing the support of and even antagonising those sections of the Indian public also which are least prompted by political considerations."

GRAIN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

The following telegram has been despatched by the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, to the Secretary of the Finance Departmen, of India:—

"Grain Merchants' Association strongly disapproves recommendations of the Majority Report of Currency Commission. Suggestion of 18-pence ratio has already adversely affected Grain and Seeds Market and it is detrimental to this Trade. The Association supports Sir Purshotamdas's dissenting Minute and sees no necessity of New State Bank."

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL.

SEEKING AFFILIATION WITH BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

The Proprietary High School which is a national school affiliated to the National University contemplates to seek affiliation with the Bombay University and to obtain the recognition of the Education Department. In a letter to the guardians of their pupils the proprietors of the school state that they are now unable to carry out the ideal of national education as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. They, therefore, do not think it proper to conduct the school by taking a big grant from the National University. There were two alternative courses before them; either to close the school or to conduct it as in the pre-non-co-operation days. They prefer the latter course.—A. P.

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The report of the working of this Society for the year ending 31st December 1925, which was adopted by the meeting of the policy-holders held on 26th June last, is a record of steady and satisfactory progress.

The number of policies issued during the year was 386, or 74 more than in the previous year. The total premiums actually earned during the year was 1,77,306, or Rs. 16,686 more than in the previous year. The claims paid totalled Rs. 41,000 as against Rs. 65,000 of the previous year. The total value of the securities at the end of the year stood at Rs. 8,33,600 which will be considered as very satisfactory. In this connection it is relevant to point out that in the case of this Society the profits are not directed to shareholders as in the case of the other insurance companies, but are retained entirely for the benefit of the policy-holders among whom they are divided every five years. At the annual meeting held this year, new blood was infused into the Board of Directors by the appointment of Messrs. B. K. Desai and N. J. Shah in place of Messrs F. R. Joshi and Hiralal Kursondas who were due to retire. Under the new Directorate it is expected that the Society will make rapid progress. The introduction of the attractive Double and Triple Benefit Policy Schemes, which has been effected this year, is bound to enhance the popularity of the Society. We wish the Society every success in its career.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

UNION DEMANDS IMMEDIATE REVISION OF PAY.

Postmen and Packers from all parts of the City flocked to the Prarthana Samaj at Girgaum on Saturday night to attend the extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Postmen's and Packers' Union, held to protest against the complete disregard by Government of their demands for increase of pay. Mr. V. G Dalvi, Bar-at-Law, the President of the Union, presided.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. S. G Warty, Secretary of the Union and was unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

"This meeting of the Postmen and lower grade staff of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Postmen and Packers' Union, expresses its deep sense of disappointment at the complete inaction of Government during the last five years or more in the matter of revision of pay and prospects while the scales of pay of the Postal clerks have been twice revised during the period and requests Government to bring about an immediate revision in the pay of Postmen and Packers of this Presidency in due consideration of the minimum demands submitted with reasons to Government in March 1925."

The mover explained to the audience the wording and import of the resolution, and criticised the Government inaction in regard to Postmen and Packers. In his opinion a great injustice has been done by Government to Postmen when their claims have been completely passed over while the claims of the Postal clerks are meeting recognition in practice. One reason was that the clerks were able to influence support of their demands at strategic points as most of the high officials have risen from among their cadre. He also pointed out that the clerks because of the larger funds that they can command, are in a position to carry on wide-spread agitation and bring effective pressure on Government. But he thought Government which must deal with the same measure to all. was not right in taking advantage of the poverty and weakness of the Postmen and being entirely indifferent to their demands. He earnestly hoped that Government now at least would open their eyes and sanction an immediate revision of pay to Postmen and Packers.

The President then explained the present situation in a lucid manner, and gave an account of what the Union has been doing in respect of Postmen's demands. He invited concrete suggestions from the members present at the meeting as to the steps necessary to be taken in the present circumstances.

Several speakers from among the audience suggested wide-spread propaganda and agitation, the strengthening of the Union and the raising of their monthly subscription for the purpose. Some even went to the length of suggesting strike. The President considered that however disappointed they felt at the injustice done to them, a strike, in present circumstances, was entirely inadvisable. The meeting dispersed after unanimously deciding to raise their monthly subscription from annas 4 to annas 8 to provide sufficient funds for carrying on extensive work in respect of their demands.

BOMBAY HAWKERS.

Mr. S. H. Jabhwala writes:—

The Police Commissioner has been kind enough to invite the representatives of the Bombay hawkers to meet him to discuss questions pertaining to their welfare and accordingly 12 representatives and myself will meet him on Thursday next.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I welcome the brief letter of "Disinterested" in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle". as it gives me the triple opportunity of drawing public attention to a welcome move in the right direction by the local Congress Committee, clearing a misapprehension that seems to have arisen in this connection, and making a public appeal. In its efforts to build a nation, Congress cannot afford to neglect physical culture. Physical culture does not merely mean the development of physical strength; it includes the generation of a brave spirit that shall not be daunted by danger or failure. But this is not all. The youth of India should undoubtedly have fine physical bodies, clothing a brave spirit, but it is equally essential for the good of civilisation, that these endowments should be directed towards service of the Motherland. Devoid of this ideal, the qualities of brute force and animal courage may lead into depravity and degradation and may be a curse.

Undoubtedly there is a vast unexplored field in Bombay for the imparting of physical culture in the true sense. Not only has a very large number of recruits, to be drawn from all classes for the purpose, but the diffuse activities of various private enterprises have to be co-ordinated so as to produce the best and most economical result. A band of trained teachers has further to be raised, imbued with the right spirit of service. A central organisation under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, was best suited to accomplish this purpose and it was in view of these considerations that it was decided to inaugurate the new movement. Every institution of physical culture in Bombay is welcome to associate itself with this Congress movement. Every College and School going youth is hereby appealed to for the sake of his future happiness and for the sake of the country he lives in. to avail himself of the facilities now provided by Congress. Whilst differences of opinion there may be in regard to politics, while the masses may not be educated enough to be able to distinguish or understand the divers shades of political thought, whilst economies and industry may pre-require a certain amount of literary education, physical culture stands in this pre-eminent position that it here and now, without any need of adorning. makes a direct appeal to the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the lettered and the unlettered the selfish and the unselfish in fact to every man and woman living. A central and co-ordinating institution of Physical Culture,—that is what Congress aims to build in this City, and the foundation is being laid. Who, amongst your readers shall have the glory and the privilege to share in the building? Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

China Bag,
Girgaum Back Road.

PLETHORA OF COMMUNAL PAPERS

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

There is a considerable movement on foot for promoting papers to be devoted to the upholding of communal interests. This movement particularly finds expression in the Punjab, U.P. and Bengal. Members of the Assembly and the Council of State are being approached by their promoters for support. There is, for instance, a proposal of the Khosla Brothers to bring out from Lahore a Hindu paper named "The Hindu Herald" pitted against "the Muslim Outlook." Similarly a Hindu paper it is stated is proposed to be established at Lucknow where already Muslims are organizing a paper of their own. The same movement is on foot in Bengal.

LATE RAO BAHADUR L. J. APTE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The death of Mr. Apte removes from Poona Society, a citizen who was much liked for his candour and the bold front he evinced in all matters where he had his personal convictions formed. He had for a number of years confined himself to the profession of law, but for some time past he had been devoting himself to public affairs and chiefly occupied himself with the City Municipality. He was more lucky than many others in getting an early lift to the Presidentship which he secured when Mr. N. C. Kelkar had to vacate the chair owing to his having to leave for England with the late Lok. B. G. Tilak. The Municipal Politics of the City Municipality has not been a bed of roses of late for the President as there are so many varying elements therein. Mr. Apte however managed to steer clear of many a rock with his tact and good humour and the wonderful pushful nature he possessed. As a lawyer too he was a leading practitioner on the criminal side and had a large clientele.

When the occurrence of his death became known Col. D. D Khambatta, Special Magistrate for Cantonment and Civil Lines, made the following observations upon closing his Court in memory of the deceased who had a large practice in his Court.

"It is my painful duty to announce to you the closing of the Court out of respect to the memory of the late Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte whose untimely death took place after a prolonged painful illness. Apart from the many high offices in other walks of life he filled, conspicuous amongst which was the office of President of the Municipality of the first City of our Deccan, he was a prominent figure in this Court. Without meaning disrespect to many distinguished Counsels, Advocates and High Court and District Pleaders I had the honour of having them before me practising in this Court. I might say that he was one of the few whose standard of advocacy of his clients was very high. He was a sound lawyer, honest and straightforward in his practice. If he found after leading some evidence that his case would not stand, unlike some he cancelled all his remaining witnesses and closed it for what it was worth. He never lost his temper or worried or insulted the opposite party but carried on his cross-examination with a smile and that geniality of temper which always distinguished him.

My personal or rather our family relation with the late Rao Bahadur extended over a period of 20 years if not more. He was a good and worthy Freemason, and was true to its high and lofty moral ideals. We deeply deplore his untimely loss and it will be a long time before his place in public, in Society and in private friendship could be filled."

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Bar-at-Law, then addressed the Court on behalf of the Bar endorsing all that the Court said and added that the Bar has lost one of its most amiable members. Mr. Apte's great goodness lay in his consideration for the juniors to whom he never tried to hit below the belt. Mr. Apte had another good quality and that was how one could always rely on his promises. He was a noble opponent and never attempted to do anything that was not above board. On behalf of the Bar Mr. Ghaswalla emphasised the great loss which they had suffered on account of Mr. Apte's death.

The Court then rose for the day.

Mrs. Hannem Agelo, Councillor, Madras Corporation, is standing for election to the local Legislative Council to represent the Anglo-Indian constituency.

With a view to inducing Burmans to enlist as Sub-Inspectors in the District Police extensive propaganda is being carried on and in this connection an instructive film at Rangoon, dealing with the life of a policeman was exhibited which was witnessed among others by the Governor and the leading officials.

The Indian Army Hockey Team defeated the Dickoya and Maskeliya Club by twelve goals to nil at Colombo.—A. P.

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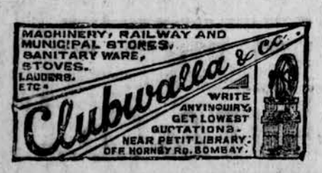

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NEW REGIME IN GOA.
ARRIVAL OF GENERAL AMORIM.

(From a Correspondent.)

General Pedro Francisco Massano de Amorim, the new Governor-General of Portuguese India, reached Panjim on the evening of the 14th instant and took charge of his duties on the very next day. Since his landing in Goa he has received numerous addresses of welcome at different places from the people. In his replies to them Sr. Amorim expressed his satisfaction at the opportunity offered him of studying the situation in Portuguese India on the spot and at the fulfilment of his old and ardent desire to carry on its administration and paid a glowing tribute to the superiority of this Colony's intellect and reform to her sister colonies which had entitled her to a better status. In a short but remarkable speech that he officially made immediately on assumption of authority he emphasised that he was not going to govern the Colony, but he wanted to govern with the Colony. This principle of "Governor com a Colonia" was the keynote of his whole speech.

Sr. Massano de Amorim is well known in Goa as one of the few Portuguese statesmen who possess very intimate knowledge and wide experience of colonial administration. He has done in the past much useful work while he was Chief Secretary of the Colonial Department. He was besides for many years President of the Council Colonial and Governor of the Portuguese East Africa where his 'regime' was marked by his high sense of justice and disinterestedness and other rare qualities. Amongst the Governor-Generals that Goa had had under the Republic, Sr. de Amorim happens to be both older in age for he is about 70 and greater in authority for he has been invested with the highest "prerogativas de Alto Comissario."

In view of all this as well as the fact that Sr. de Amorim possesses the expert knowledge of colonial finance like the last Governor-General, combined with his firmness of character, Goa has good reasons to hope that he will continue the praiseworthy tradition of his predecessor and become as popular as Sr. Martins who by his able administration of the financial affairs of Goa which he found in a chaotic condition, had earned the people's gratitude and affection as very few Governors before him had done.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.
KARNATAK'S HONOUR AT STAKE

Dr. N. S. Hardiker. Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

In the presence of one of India's ablest leaders, Mr. S. Shrinivas Iyengar, who is likely to be the President of the Indian National Congress. the Karnatak's youthful workers have pledged themselves to enrol 10,000 Congress Members, 500 Hindustani Seva Dal members and collect Rupees 5,000 within a period of four months beginning from June 1. and ending on September 30, 1926. Two months and a half have already elapsed and only one month and a half remains. We have so far succeeded in enrolling 5060 Congress and 278 Hindustani Seva Dal members and taken promises for rupees two thousand only. While more than three-fourths of the work ought to have been done by this time, only half of the enrolment work has been completed, and two-fifths of the funds have been promised.

During the next 6 weeks 5,000 Congress and 225 Hindustani Seva Dal Members must be enrolled and rupees three thousand must be collected if we mean to fulfil our promise. If not. I am afraid, we the Karnatakis shall be damned in the eyes of other Provinces. So, we appeal to all those who are interested in the fair name of Karnatak to come forward and help our workers in their undertaking.

I have received letters of complaints from our organisers to the effect that Congress Committees, leaders and workers who once showed enthusiasm now do not at all care to do anything in the matter of Congress propaganda. It is indeed a shame. It is not my intention to write anything more on this subject just yet, but I only urge all again to help us in putting life in the now politically dead Province of ours.

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This being a very urgent letter. I beg of you to kindly publish the same.

None of the officials made a correct statement pertaining to the original scheme as mapped out by the Town-planning expert of Westminster—Mr. W. R. Davidge.—costing Rs. 7.02.43.000 for 1243 acres and not 1145 acres as stated by almost all responsible witnesses: The original scheme was as follows:—(1) 237 acres for roads (2) 287 acres for pen spaces, (3) 265 acres for Military Area, (4) 454 acres for 22 lakhs of sqr: yards for building plots; and so, the grand total was 1243 acres and not 1145. Hence. both the representatives of the Municipal Corporation, were justified in their statement that the selling price of Rs. 20 per square yard, as originally agreed by Bombay Government, when it was stated that the whole scheme of Reclamation, would cost 367 lakhs of rupees and not more, though subsequently the very same figure was raised to Rs. 7.02.43.000. But the recently modified figure in February 1926, would come to not less than 11 crores of rupees, for less than the original area of 1243 acres. In these circumstances, the Government of Bombay is justified in claiming at least at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard, as the working expenses per square yard at the modified scale. would come to not less than Rs. 34 Ans. 8; while the original cost of expenditure per square yard was less than Rs. 11 per square yards.

The present amended figures pertaining to the total area is as follow:—(1) 239 acres for Roads, (2) 187 acres for open spaces, (3) 265 acres for Military area, (4) 454 acres for Building plots.—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS
MOVE FOR HEALTHY SURROUNDINGS

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday, Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved:

"That Government be respectfully requested to inform the Corporation whether (1) there is any probability of the Bombay Development Directorate Chawls now vacant for some time being occupied in a reasonably near future by the classes for whom they were intended, and if not (2) whether Government could see their way to carry out suitable alterations in them so as to make them habitable by the lower middle classes, and (3) whether should there be any legal objection to this being done, Government would be pleased to undertake necessary legislation in the matter. That the President be requested to communicate the above resolution to Government."

The proposition was rejected.

SURROUNDINGS OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz moved:

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that henceforth no Municipal Schools should be located in unsafe, dangerous and dirty premises or amidst insanitary surroundings or in buildings inhabited by prostitutes or women of questionable character or where there is a liquor shop, nor should they be located within a radius of half a mile of proximity to liquor shops and prostitutes and that the site in which it is proposed to locate a school must conform to all the rules of hygiene, i.e. there should be good ventilation, light, urinal and latrine arrangements and the general sanitation of the school and its surroundings should be satisfactory."

Mr. Hammond seconding said if sanitary buildings could not be found it was better to have no schools at all. Schools were the training ground for the future and it was far better they proceeded slowly in the matter of education than started schools in insanitary buildings.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said if they accepted the resolution, they would have to shut up all their schools at once. It was impossible for them to accept the proposition.

Mr. H. P. Mody also opposed as he considered it was an impracticable proposition. If they accepted it they would not be able to start a new school for the next ten years, until Bombay went "dry" which he did not think was possible.

The proposition was lost.

DANGERS TO SCHOOLS.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz moved, and Mr. Kanji seconded:

That the Commissioner be asked to report:—(a) Whether the Municipal authorities have taken any steps to clear the insanitary and dirty surroundings round Municipal schools and if so with what result and if not, why not? (b) Whether the Municipal authorities asked the landlords of unsafe, dangerous and dilapidated buildings in which Municipal schools are located to take necessary precautions and steps? (c) Whether the Schools Committee or its Secretary brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities the insanitary, dirty, dangerous and unsafe condition of the premises and surroundings and asked them to take the necessary precautions, and if so, with what result?

Dr. A. G. Viegas said they must not treat the matter light-heartedly as they were doing. Some of the schools were absolutely dangerous to the boys, according to the report of the Committee, and he wanted immediate steps to be taken in the matter.

The proposition was lost.

The following proposition moved by Dr. Viegas, was carried:

That having regard to the heavy and growing commitments of the Corporation present and prospective, the Standing Committee be requested to consider and report in all its bearings on the financial condition of the Corporation and to suggest how best to meet these commitments without imposing further burden on the ratepayers.

The Corporation then adjourned.

A MISLEADING REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the public meeting at Nagpur addressed by Mr. Abhyankar, M.L.A., published in the issue of the "Times of India", dated 20th August, 1926, is, to say the least, perverted and misleading. During the course of his speech Mr. Abhyankar, as is his wont, invited questions from the audience, which were answered by him and the meeting was going on in an orderly manner. There was a group of four or five persons in a section of the audience, which wanted to break up the meeting. They tried their level best to interrupt Mr. Abhyankar, but seeing that it was of no avail, they set up sham scuffles twice, but each time after a little disturbance, the meeting continued. Before referring to the meeting addressed by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Abhyankar told the audience that unfortunately for him he was absent from Nagpur on that day and if he made any incorrect statement about that meeting the audience would correct him. After making this statement at the outset he said that according to his information the meeting addressed by Pandit Malaviya was terminated without even thanking him. Thereupon there were cries of "No", "no", from the audience. A voice said the thanks-giving speech of the President (Dr. Moonje) that day was finished in one sentence. It is a deliberate lie to say that shouts of "deliberate lie" were heard from one end of the meeting to the other. Mr. Abhyankar addressed the meeting for full three hours and a quarter, and the meeting terminated long after the sham scuffles amidst loud and prolonged applause. The statement of the correspondent of the "Times of India" to the effect that the meeting was concluded prematurely and amidst scenes of disorder is a "deliberate lie."—Yours, etc.,

N. B. KHARE,
President of the Meeting.
Nagpur, Aug. 21.

RESPONSIVISTS OPEN CAMPAIGN
MEN DRAWN OUT FROM SECLUSION

A meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday, when the Responsive Co-operation Party in Bombay started their election campaign. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in opening the proceedings said that the object of the meeting was to educate public opinion on the lines of Responsive Co-operation. He added that, if rightly carried out, election propaganda might be made to serve the work of political education to an extent which was not yet appreciated in this country. He introduced the four candidates whom the Party is setting up for the next elections to the Bombay Legislative Council. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal and Dr. Velkar for South Bombay. Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth and Dr. Savarkal for the North.

DRAWN OUT OF SECLUSION.

They were all old Home Rule Leaguers, said Mr. Jayakar, and though two of them had been compelled, under the varying phases last five years, to take a comparatively inactive part in political agitation, the Party had succeeded in once more drawing them out of seclusion. Mr. Jayakar further said that they had not begun their political programme earlier, because he thought it better to wait until the atmosphere of acrimonious vituperation in which a few Swarajists had indulged in Bombay, had subsided and it was possible to conduct political propaganda with seemliness and decency.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee who did not favour Council-entry said that those who entered the legislatures must take them for better or worse and he condemned the policy of walk-in and walking out.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal pointed out how the Responsivist Party had made it possible to unite in its field various sections of politically-minded men on an acceptable programme.

Mr. Velkar asked the audience to capture all places of power, responsibility and initiative and, with their aid, to give battle to the bureaucracy in strong-holds which at present were occupied by men without any national sentiment.

Dr. Savarkar expressed his opinion that it was not possible to achieve Swaraj merely by spinning, though spinning was indispensable in a self-governing country to a well-regulated society.

Mr. Mavji Govindji and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey also addressed the meeting.

CATERING TO "PUBLIC TASTE."

In concluding the proceedings Mr. Jayakar promised that, so far as his Party could help, they would always put before the public, instructive lectures from time to time, calculated to educate public opinion, and he hoped that the audience would consider these speeches with great care and then decide which way their votes should go.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.
ALLOWANCE TO EMPLOYEES

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Mr. A. K. Pai presiding, when consideration was given to a report of a Sub-Committee) for discontinuing the payment of extraordinary allowances to Municipal employees. The extraordinary allowance (which consisted of war, grain, and local allowance) paid to the lower staff of the Corporation amounted to over Rs. 8 lakhs. The Sub-Committee now recommended after considering the question with the Municipal Commissioner that the "extraordinary allowances drawn by all Municipal employees including labourers, but excepting peons and menials, should cease on promotion to higher grades or on getting increments in the same grades, to the extent of the amount of the allowance and that in cases where either by promotion or by getting increments in the same grades, the incumbents are not benefited to the extent of the allowance, the difference should be treated as personal allowance. The Sub-Committee further recommend that new comers be given only the substantive pay of the grade and that in the case of peons and menials the allowance be merged 'in their pay, their grades being raised so as to admit of the allowance being so merged.

This decision of the Sub-Committee, it was stated, was in accordance with the action taken by Government in the case of similar class of servants in the city.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved that the principle of doing away with the extraordinary allowances as embodied in the report of the sub-committee be accepted and as regards the question as to who should be considered new men be again referred to the sub-committee for further report.

SALT WORKS AT OKHA.

BARODA, Aug. 23.

The Government of India having granted permission to the Government of Baroda to export salt from Port Okha to Bengal the latter entered into negotiations with Mr. Kapilram Vakil, chemist for establishing salt works at Port Okha in the Okhamandal district of the State. The negotiations have now concluded and the Government of Baroda have given Mr. Vakil concessions, including monopoly rights for the manufacture of salt and alkali in the Okha district. It is understood that a company will be formed with the Director of Commerce and Industries of the State on the Board. The construction of the salt works will be taken up in hand after the monsoon.—A. P.

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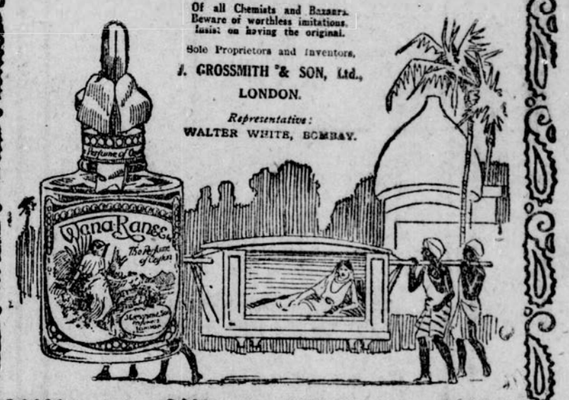

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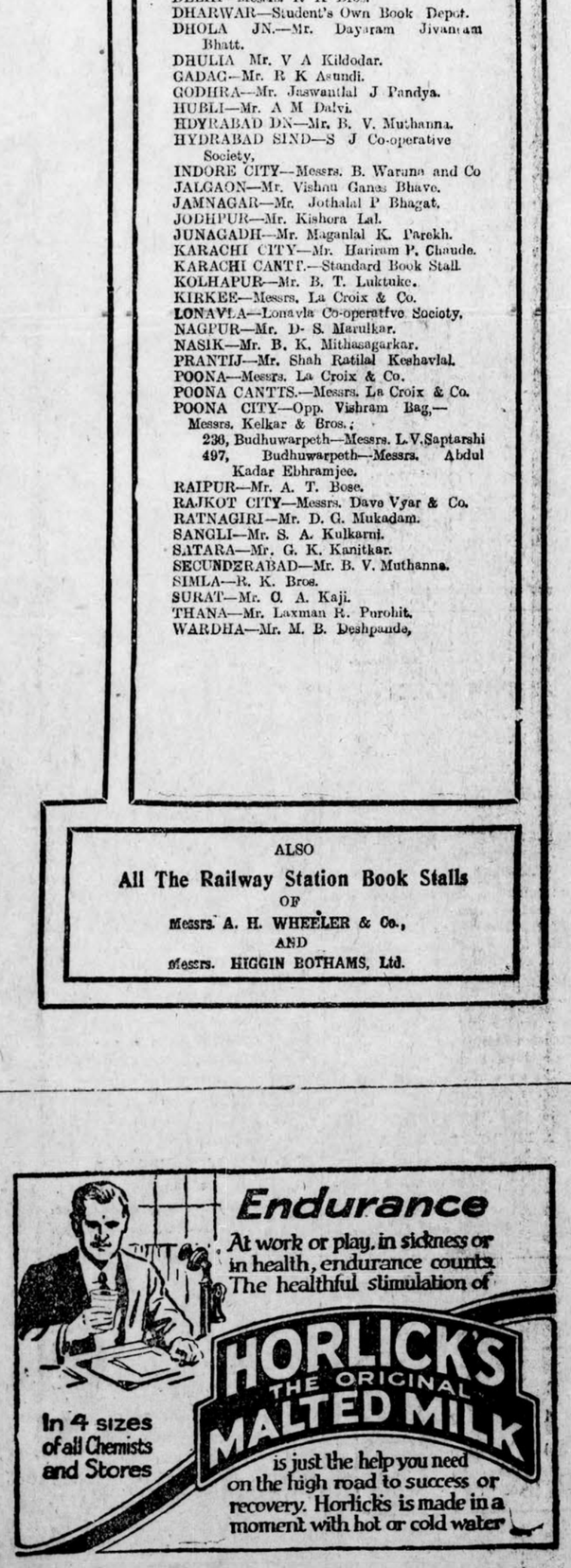
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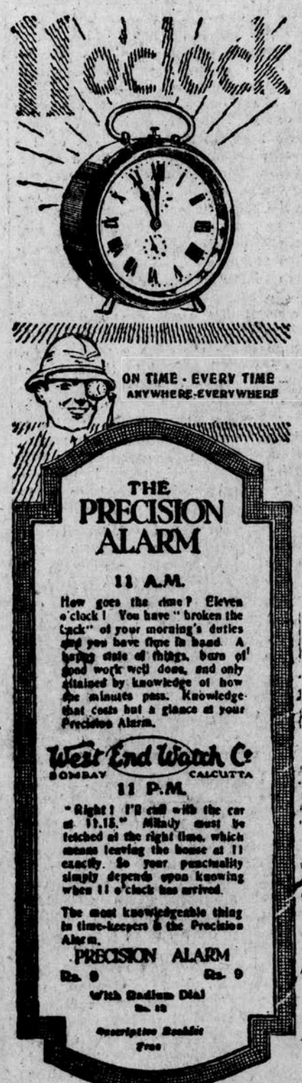
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